Weather

Overcast and cold weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 67.6 and the minimum 52.7, figures for the corresponding day last year being 79.5 and 50.2.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 16

大陸報

The China Press

大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Pres. Cleveland, this morning.
FROM U. S. Pres. McKinley Tuesday.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Plassy, Tuesday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Glenamoy, today.

No. 3894 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 甲子年四月初八日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1924 中華民國十三年五月十一號 20 CENTS

MINE WAGE FINDINGS IN BRITAIN ARE MADE PUBLIC

Report Is Submitted By Court Of Enquiry

URGE CONFERENCE

Profits Inadequate To Meet Demands, Is View

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 9.—The report of the court of enquiry into the question of the coalminers' wages says that the profits of the industry are inadequate to meet the increases demanded, but the miners' claims for re-organisation of the industry involve a political question with which the court is incompetent to deal. It suggests resumption of negotiations with a view to modification of the 1921 wages agreement.

The report says that it is really undisputed that the agreement of 1921 has failed to provide adequate wages. In many of the poorer districts the real issue is far more fundamental. The miners assert that they are entitled to secure full living wages for all engaged in the industry, primarily out of the total profits. If these are inadequate, it rests with the mine-owners, by altering the organisation of the mines and the disposal of produce, to increase the amount and, if it is still insufficient to pay the wage, the character of the coalmining industry, which is the foundation of all other industries in the country, requires that other more fundamental measures should be adopted. The court is not concerned with the merits of this contention, it being a political question.

The court is unable to express an opinion with regard to the economic possibility and effect of increasing the price of coal or reducing costs sufficiently to enable the present claim to be met, but from the figures before the court it appears that, under present conditions, the profits of the industry, particularly in some districts, are unable to meet the miners' claim fully. The owners showed an aggregate profit on the whole of the coalfields from October 1921 to December 1923 of £37,318,000. It is estimated that, had the miners' present claim operated during this period, £102,500,000 additional wages would have been paid. In any case the Sankey wages of two shillings a shift would alone cost annually as much as the whole profits of 1923.

The report suggests resumption of negotiations with a view to modification of the terms of the agreement of 1921, which appears to offer immediate and practicable means of effecting a new wages agreement.

The court expresses the opinion that a minimum wage should have precedence over distribution of profits, but it cannot specify conditions with regard to the basis on which that minimum wage should be fixed.

Mail Ship Rammed In Fog Off Canada

(Reuter's American Service)

Quebec, May 10.—A Norwegian cargo vessel last night rammed the outward bound mail steamer Orca in a dense fog fifty miles eastward of Father Point. Both vessels were damaged. The Orca is proceeding to New York, where the passengers for Europe will be landed.

SPECIAL DAILY FEATURE

Financial And Trade Article

The publication of the daily financial and trade article, which has been a feature of The China Press for some time past, will be resumed in the course of a few days.

American Air Chief Here

Brig. Gen. W. Mitchell

Brigadier-General William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of the U. S. Army Air Service, who arrived in Shanghai yesterday, on the Empress of Asia. He will leave for Peking for a visit tonight. General Mitchell is accompanied by Mrs. Mitchell.

GEN. MITCHELL, AIR CHIEF, HERE EN ROUTE NORTH

Says Pacific Is Future Paradise Of Commercial Flying

Brigadier-General William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of the United States Air Service, arrived in Shanghai last night on the Empress of Asia from Manila. General Mitchell, who is accompanied by Mrs. Mitchell, is on a honeymoon tour of the Far East, flying, hunting and making a general survey of the commercial aviation possibilities of the Far East.

After spending today in Shanghai he will leave on the midnight Express tonight for Peking where he will spend considerable time.

Before coming to China General Mitchell spent six weeks in Hawaii during which time he flew to all the islands in the Hawaiian group, and then went to Guam, the Philippines, Java, India and Siam. In India he spent three weeks on a big game hunt, bagging 7 tigers, 3 bears and a number of other animals. Mrs. Mitchell, who is also a crack shot, bagged three tigers.

"The Pacific is certainly a paradise for the airplane," General Mitchell said last night. "The distances are so great out here that airplanes can dominate ships easily because of the great difference in their speed. And the possibilities for commercial aviation are marvelous."

General Mitchell remarked that the British have a very fine air orce of five squadrons in India, all crackerjack pilots and splendid machines, and said they were doing a great deal to open up airways all over the country.

FLYING SIAM

"And people may be somewhat surprised to hear it," General Mitchell said, "but the Siamese are building up a splendid air force. At the present time they have 260 machines and 70 pilots. They also have 200 reserve pilots who fly every year. The pilots are apparently very well trained, fly in formations in good style and seem to take to the skies naturally.

"The machines are nearly all made in Siam from French factory drawings with French engines and are tip-top. I know, because they were kind enough to loan me a machine and I flew about considerably while I was there."

General Mitchell expressed no concern over the reports that the American flyers on their way around the world would meet with considerable difficulty.

"Plans for the American round-the-world flight are not haphazard," the General said. "We have actually plotted an airway around the world and the flyers will fly around the world. It is very unfortunate that Major Martin has been lost. It is also unfortunate that the flyers have been delayed because of Major Martin's accident, otherwise they would have missed the storms that are now reported to be raging in the North Atlantic.

"These things have all hindered the success of the flight but I have all confidence in the world that they will make the trip as planned. You people in Shanghai who have been planning on welcoming them here can go right ahead with your plans."

COOLIDGE IS OPPOSED IN IMMIGRATION COMPROMISE

Conference Report Is Voted Down In House

INSIST ON BILL

Legislators Refuse To Favor Japan Over Others

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Washington, May 9.—In view of the defeat in the House of Representatives today of the report of the Congressional conference committee on the immigration bill, by a vote of 191 to 171, it is considered impossible to pass anything at this session of Congress except a bill which provides for exclusion of Japanese immigrants effective July 1 of this year.

Members of the House, despite the known wishes of President Coolidge in the matter, refused to surrender their congressional right to control and regulate immigration and also declared that it would be unfair to other nations if Japan were accorded special treaty rights in the matter of immigration. The President had urged that enforcement of the exclusion clause be postponed until March 1, 1926, and that in the meantime an effort would be made to negotiate a new treaty regarding immigration with Japan, so as to make enactment of an exclusion clause unnecessary. The Congressional conference committee, while refusing to accede to the President's request in its entirety embodied in its re-

(Continued from Page 2)

PANDEMONIUM IN HOUSE ON SCOTTISH BILL

Labor Starts Uproar After Speaker Declines To Accept Closure

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 9.—Pandemonium reigned for a time in the House of Commons this afternoon in consequence of the Speaker allowing the Bill providing for the establishment of a single chamber Parliament of 148 members for Scotland to be talked out. The second reading was moved by a Scottish Labor Member and in the course of the debate Mr. William Adamson, the Secretary for Scotland, on behalf of the Government approved the general principle of the measure and hoped that it would pass its second reading with an overwhelming majority. He declared that the Government was prepared to appoint a committee to examine the whole devolution question and to report to the House. The Liberals also supported the Bill.

The Speaker's action in declining to accept closure of the motion in order to enable a division to be taken evoked an uproar from the Labor Members who angrily contested the fairness of the decision. The speaker was finally obliged to adjourn the House.

An Outline Of China's Constitution

On Page 18 The China Press today publishes an extremely interesting 'Outline of China's Constitutions' dealing with the evolution of the present Constitution from the rudimentary beginnings of the Ta-Tsing-Liu-Li, by Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr.

In the article Mr. Bryan deals with the Edicts of 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908, The Nineteen Articles; The Articles of Confederation; the Provisional Constitution; Constitutional Compact; Permanent Constitution; Citizenship; National Powers; Parliament and its powers; the President and Cabinet and their powers; Courts of Justice, the Law, and other interesting features of the framework of the Chinese Government.

'An Outline of China's Constitutions' is complete in this issue.

AIRSHIPS WILL TAKE ATLANTIC MAILS, FORECAST

U. S. Navy Secretary Predicts Two-Days' Service To Europe

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, May 9.—Mr. Wilbur, the Secretary of the Navy, in a speech at a dinner of the National Security League, forecast the transport of mails across the Atlantic in under two days' flying time soon. He said that the navy intended to use an airship, which will be received from Germany in a few months, for an experimental trans-Atlantic mail service.

The Secretary of the Navy appealed for "reasonable preparedness" for war. He ridiculed statements that the American fleet had seriously deteriorated.

FRENCH FLYER AT BANGKOK ON TRIP TO TOKIO

Lieut. D'Oisy Forced Down By Engine Trouble But Goes To Siam

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Cordova, Alaska, May 9—The American round-the-world flyers have started from Nazon for Chicagoff, according to messages received here today.

(Reuter's Service)

Rangoon, May 9.—Lieutenant d'Oisy arrived here at one in the afternoon. Owing to engine trouble caused by heat, he did not proceed to Bangkok, for which place he hopes to depart tomorrow.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, May 9.—Lieutenant d'Oisy has arrived at Bangkok.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, May 9.—Lieutenant d'Oisy reports that he covered the 840 miles between Calcutta and Rangoon in six and a half hours. He landed owing to the bursting of a tyre and the rapid evaporation of water in the radiator. The flight was very difficult, as he had to cross mountains and encountered dense clouds.

CHINESE GUARD AT P.W.D. DEPOT MURDER VICTIM

Watchman Mysteriously Slain In Municipal Yards On Markham Road

Police of the Sinza district are investigating a mysterious murder which is believed to have occurred some time Friday night at the Municipal Public Works depot on Markham Road.

The victim of the crime was a Chinese watchman, employed at the depot, which is used as a storage station for stone brought in from the Pingchow quarries.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the body of the watchman was found in his hut when workmen reported for the day. A gag had been tied about the mouth, and it was apparent that the man had been strangled. Life was extinct when the crime was discovered, and the body was removed to the public mortuary.

Police are at a loss to explain the motive for the crime, as it is not believed that the man had any great sum of money on his person. No arrests have been made as yet.

POLICE PREPARE FOR WORST; RUSH SQUADS TO SHI

But "Big Robbery" On Asia Entails Loss Of Only $140

When Inspector Woodfield of the River Police and a tug-load of River policemen sailed down the Whangpoo yesterday afternoon they thought they were going on board the Empress of Asia to unravel the mysteries of a gigantic piracy on the high seas. And they were prepared for the worst with baton, guns, and all!

Their expectations had been raised by the receipt of a wireless message during the afternoon from the Empress liner which said, roughly: "Big robbery on

(Continued on Page 2)

CALL TROOPS IN JAPAN IN DISTURBANCE AT ELECTION

Excitement Tense As Decisive Day Dawns

ISSUE DOMESTIC

Advantage Conceded To Government Supporters

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 9.—The election campaign, which is everywhere very hot today before the voting tomorrow, culminated this morning in a free fight between Seiyukai and Kenseikai canvassers in the city of Fukushima, says the Kokumin. The local police were unable to control the situation and appealed for the assistance of troops. The excitement continues tense.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 10.—Today's election fighting is mainly, if not solely, on the question as to whether the present "privileged class" Government enjoys the confidence of the country and whether the electorate endorses the "illegal dissolution of the Diet" in January last. It is true that even if the Diet had not then been dissolved it would have run its normal course and been dissolved in the spring in accordance with the Constitution, in which case the election would no doubt have become a mere struggle for party supremacy, whereas now all are united in an effort to overthrow the ministry, an agreement to that end having been reached by the leaders of the three major groups, the Seiyukai, the Kenseikai and the Kakushin Club, at the time of the formation of the ministry.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 10.—Separate Party programs, such as are familiar in the West, are practically non existent at this election. If they do exist, the differences are so slight as to be negligible and the popular cries of "universal suffrage," "Constitutional Government" and "Upper House reform" are the features of the appeal to the electorate. The issue is thus seen to be a purely domestic one, with foreign relations not being taken into consideration.

As the campaign has advanced, the apparently united front of the Opposition parties has with difficulty withstood the strain of long-established party differences and the advantage has more recently been conceded to the Government supporters, consisting of that section of the "deserters" from the Seiyukai, entitled the Seiyuhonto. At present the Seiyuhonto are claiming a majority of seats for themselves at today's poll.

On the other hand the Kenseikai are confident that they will benefit from the split in the Seiyukai party and materially increase their strength even to the extent of a majority over the others.

Competent observers, however, predict about an equal representation for the Seiyukai, the Kenseikai and the Seiyuhonto, with perhaps a slight advantage in favor of the last-named party, leaving the balance of power in the hands of an unusually large number of independents, most of

(Continued on Page 2)

Important Notice

Readers are earnestly requested to be so kind as to communicate with the Business Manager (Tel. C. 1431) should the SPECIAL PICTORIAL SECTION be missing from to-day's paper, whether delivered by hand or by mail or purchased in the street.

The China Press, Inc.

Leader In British Laborite Party

DR. MARIAN PHILLIPS.

Dr. Marian Phillips is generally regarded as being one of the British Labor Party leaders who played a major part in the elevation of Ramsay MacDonald to be Great Britain's first Labor Premier. She is officially known as the chief woman writer of the Labor Party and, while not a gifted speaker or active social worker, she is one of the secret driving forces of the party. Her job is to organize and marshal women workers in the organization, a task she accomplished well, as the last general election proved.

TWO ARE SLAIN AS HUMILIATION DAY SACRIFICE

Wusih Man Kills Wife, Self, Because China Is Not Yet Vindicated

(China Press Correspondence)

Wusih, May 9.—A double tragedy, said to have been caused by patriotic reasons, took place here today when a man shot his wife after saying: "Why should we live when our national humiliation is not yet vindicated?" and then committed suicide himself by blowing out his brain. The scene of the tragedy was the picturesque Tsing Yuan Garden in the Huishan Village.

The man, an employe of the Yuan Dah Rice Hong in Ma Ping Ho hsien, took his wife and seven-year-old daughter to a picnic to the garden early this morning. They smiled and chatted in the best of humor and had their pictures taken at the Tien Tseng Photographers in the garden, instructing the photographers to mail the photoes to his hong. About 10 o'clock when they were crossing the Tse Hsin Bridge, the man suddenly drew an automatic pistol from his pocket and fired one shot at his wife, who fell over the bridge into the pond. When he saw the woman still swimming in the pond, he fired two more shots and then ended his own life with the same weapon. The cry of the daughter aroused the other picnicants and the police found life extinct in both bodies.

An inquest was held. Witnesses at the inquest stated that the deceased couple had planned this tragedy beforehand and written four letters to their relatives, asking them to take care of their daughter and a two-year-old son after their death.

HUNDRED DEAD IN CLASHES IN MESOPOTAMIA

Serious Outbreaks Reported As Result Of Seizure Of Arms By Troops

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 9.—The Colonial Office reports that a hundred townspeople and six members of the Levy Force were killed at Kirkuk in Mesopotamia last Sunday as a result of a conflict. The outbreak was due to a number of the Levy forces seizing arms and breaking loose, in spite of the efforts of the officers, on learning that three shopkeepers had assaulted three of their comrades during an altercation. Order has been restored.

ELECT OFFICERS AT MEETING OF RED CROSS

Consul-General Is Named Local Field Representative

The report for 1923 was presented and officers for the ensuing year elected at the annual meeting yesterday of the American Red Cross.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to Peking was elected Honorary Chairman, and Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, was elected Field Representative, succeeding Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China.

Officers for the local chapter elected were:

Chairman, J. Harold Dollar
Vice-Chairman, Dr. J. C. McCracken.
Treasurer, Mr. Paul P. Whitham.
Secretary, Dr. W. W. Peter.

Major Arthur Bassett, Paul Page Witham and Dr. W. W. Peter were re-elected to the Board.

In the annual report the Red Cross gave a full resume of their activities in connection with the Lincheng outrage last May, Japanese earthquake relief, and Russian refugee relief work, all of which has already been reported in The China Press.

Reporting on civilian relief the report points out that a greater part of the work in Shanghai consists in giving assistance to destitute Americans, the larger number of whom are ex-seamen or seamen who have missed their vessels here and left on the 'beach.' 30 people were provided with board and lodging at the Wayport Rooms, during the year, 22 were given transportation to their homes and 12 persons were advanced funds.

Dock Strike At Rangoon Is Ended

(Reuter's Service)

Rangoon, May 9.—The Dock strike has ended.

French Flyer Sets New Altitude Mark

(Exclusive China Press)

Paris, May 9.—The French airman Luciene Coupet has broken the world's record for altitude with a plane carrying one thousand kilograms. He reached a height of 1,800 metres.

POINCARE TO CONFER WITH MACDONALD IN ENGLAND

French Premier Will Visit Britain May 20

GENERAL PARLEY

Allied Conference Is Planned, Report In Paris

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, May 9.—It is stated at the Quai d'Orsay that failing an unforeseen hitch an early meeting between Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and M. Poincare is certain and will probably be held towards the end of the month. It is emphasised that very careful preparation is necessary in order that the meeting may attain the maximum of usefulness.

Later.—M. Poincare has accepted an invitation from Mr. Ramsay Macdonald to pay an informal visit to the Chequers on May 20 and to stay the night.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 9.—It is reported that a general conference of Allied Ministers is proposed after the Milan conversations on May 18.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 9.—The London Daily Telegraph declares that the allusions made at the Checquers to the position of the League of Nations have evoked interest in Labor circles. It is reported that neutral countries would be called to take part in the next conference, at which it would be explained how American co-operation might intervene.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 9.—Die Zeit, the organ of Herr Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, commenting on M. Poincare's recent speech, concludes that the French Government stands on the ground of the experts' report in order to allow the responsibilities and eventual difficulties to fall upon Germany. The journal says that it would be suitable for the Reich to call upon Prince Buelow to form a Government as this combination would group together the Nationalists, People's Party and Centrists.

The Deutsche Volkszeitung (?) says that the attention of political circles is directed towards Prince Buelow.

At present the German Agricultural League opposes the experts' plan and proposes Grman counter-proposals to the Allies.

PASSENGER SHIP REPORTED AFIRE OFF U. S. COAST

Steamer Ontario Sends Radio Reporting Flames; Aid Is Nearby

(Reuter's American Service)

Boston, May 9.—The coastal passenger steamer, Ontario, has sent out a wireless message stating that she is on fire off Block Island. The fire is under control. The Ontario is proceeding here under her own steam. The steamer, Cretan, is standing by in case of need.

Coolidge Cool On Lodge's Proposal For World Court

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, May 9.—President Coolidge has made it known that he has not been directly consulted about the provisions of Senator Lodge's World Court proposal, which he presented to the Senate yesterday. The President still regard the permanent Court of International Justice as the best agency for the settlement of International disputes, and he abides by the position taken by him in his message to Congress last December.

HUMILIATION DAY RITES IN PEKING QUIET

Warning From Police Checks Protest Plans Of Students

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, May 8.—There was very little observance of National Humiliation Day May 7 the anniversary of China's acceptance of the Twenty-One Demands) in Peking. The Students' Union resolved to hold a meeting in front of Tiananmen, and had many pamphlets prepared denouncing the imperialism of the Powers, with special reference to the gold franc case.

A report of these activities came to the knowledge of the police, however, and the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police sent a message to the students warning them against maing any demonstration, adding that they were free to give vent to their feelings inside their schools if they felt inclined.

Twelve aeroplanes flew over Peking this morning and some of them dropped pamphlets containing the words "Don't forget Humiliation Day." It is reported that General Feng Yu-hsiang's men at Nanyuan observed the occasion in a more solemn manner.

The meeting of the Senate was postponed on account of Humiliation Day.

Streets in the vicinity of Chienanmen were strongly guarded by police this afternoon as a precautionary measure against possible student activities.

GRUESOME FIND MADE AT WUHU IN BED BUNDLE

Woman's Body Discovered In Baggage Left By Man At Wharves

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Wuhu, May 7.—Yesterday, a man appeared in a ricsha with a large bundle of bedding, ready to take to a down river steamer at Wuhu for Nanking. One of the baggage coolies lifted the bundle out of the ricsha and the owner asked him to watch it while he went on board to buy a ticket.

The baggage porter waited for a long time. Finally the steamer left, but the man had not reappeared to claim his baggage. The porter waited for some time and finally decided that as long as the man had not reappeared, the baggage belonged to him. He cautiously explored the contents of the package and was horrified to find therein the dead body of a young woman. A crowd quickly collected and the police took over the mysterious package.

The woman had been strangled to death with five turns of a Chinese puttee, and then folded up like a jack-knife in the Chinese bedding. The victim was a woman about twenty-five years of age. She was not of a poor family judging from her gold crowned teeth and her upper garment. The clothing had been removed from her lower extremities.

The police investigation showed that the package had been brought in a ricsha from a food shop in the city at which place the woman was probably murdered. Her husband a police officer in Wuhu had been forced to leave the northern section of the city as he did not pay his rent. He had then taken up his abode in the food shop with his wife and four-year-old child. They had been married about eight years.

The proprietor of the shop stated that the man had asked that the gate be opened at about 5.30 that morning as he was going away for a few days. He carried his large roll of "bedding" with him. There were no sounds of quarreling in the night and no one seemed to know the motive for the murder. The supposed murderer had been unemployed for about two years.

A mysterious instance was that some of the child's clothing was wrapped in the fatal package. The man has not yet been located.

Hostile Act Seen In Berlin Search Of Russ Quarters

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, May 9.—The Russian newspapers consider as an act of hostility the hand taken by the German Government in the Berlin search, which has made the situation between Britain and Russia more serious.

Why Stop a Cough?

Because of the chance you take in neglecting it. Your cough, unknown to yourself, may be a symptom of bronchitis pleurisy or pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has certain healing and curative qualities that stop coughs and rid the system of the cause. This dependable medicine is for sale everywhere.

Spring Art Exhibition Will Be Opened Tuesday

Art lovers in Shanghai will have an opportunity this week of viewing more than 500 paintings, drawings, water colors, pastels and sculpture which represent the work of artists in China and constitute the Grand Spring Art Exhibition which opens on Tuesday, May 13 in the North-China Daily News Building.

The exhibition, under the auspices of the China Society of Science and Arts, is the beginning of a regular series of semi-annual art exhibitions which will be given in this city in the spring and in the fall.

Mr. Stirling Fessenden, chairman of the Municipal Council, will open the exhibition formally at 11 a.m. Tuesday. The pictures and sculpture will be on view for three days, from 11 a.m., to 9 p.m. in two spacious rooms on the second floor of the building. Children, if accompanied by parents or guardians, will be welcomed on Wednesday and Thursday, and no admission charge will be made. Teachers are urged to see that their pupils visit the exhibition on these days. All artists are asked to attend the formal opening on Tuesday so that they may take this opportunity of meeting each other and becoming acquainted with the exhibitors as well as with their work.

The artists whose work will be shown are not merely local but are resident in Peking, Tientsin and elsewhere in China. China, Japan, Flanders, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, America, Great Britain, Germany, Korea, Denmark and other countries will be represented in the work of their nationals.

Those pictures and pieces of sculpture which had been placed yesterday show a surprising excellence. A collection of water colors by Mrs. Bertha Lum of Peking, and her young daughters, Catharine and Peter, are particularly fine. The portraits by Alfons Kets, well-known Flemish artist who is an instructor in the Shanghai College of Fine Arts are striking and include the likenesses of several local residents, including Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby and Miss Clarice Moise, as well as Wu Pei-fu, General Shu Lung-shi and Yuan Shih-kai. The former are recent works, the latter represent an earlier period in his career.

The exhibition is not competitive or commercial but is simply to encourage original art work in China. The only charge made will be a nominal one of 50 cents to defray the expenses of the exhibition and to start a fund for future exhibitions, if possible.

The committee on the exhibition is as follows:

Mrs. A. H. Swan, hon. secretary; Mrs. C. E. Tucker, hon. secretary; Mrs. Charles Ferguson, Mrs. R. J. Roberts, Mr. H. E. Gibson, Mr. R. Utz, Mrs. E. M. Gull, Mr. Peyton-Griffin, Mr. A. Ketz, Mrs. Warren Manley, Mr. J. Frost, Mr. Liu and Mr. Tsao H. Lee. The two gentlemen, last named, are affiliated with the Shanghai Institute of Fine Arts.

Troops Called At Japanese Election

(Continued from Page 1)

whom may be expected to side with the government.

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Tokio, May 10.—It was a bright and fine day when the election took place today in the city of Tokio. Except Hongo and Ushigome where the results are sure, all the wards showed keen interest and each party sent out headquarters people.

Mr. Takahashi, the President of the Seiyukai, received an ovation when he went to vote in the polling place in the Akasaka ward where he lives in Tokio.

The voting is going on, though it is difficult to prophesy whether the government supporters will win.

There was a serious incident in the first election area in the prefecture of Oita where Mr. Minoura, a leader of the Kenseikai, and Mr. Hisamatsu, of the Seiyu Honto, are contesting. The leading campaign canvassers of the Seiyu Honto went in the gathering of the members of the Kenseikai and wounded several of the Kenseikai people seriously with revolvers, and a journalist who happened to be there was also wounded.

Chang Chien, Jr. To Be Envoy To Chile

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, May 10.—The Government have decided to raise the status of their diplomatic representative in Chile from that of Charge d'Affaires to that of Minister. Mr. Chang Chien, Jr., who was at the head of the Chinese Industrial Mission during its recent tour, has been appointed the first minister to Chile.

Taikoo Dockyard To Construct New Ship

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, May 10.—The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company have secured an order to construct a river-steamer costing about $900,000 to replace the Heungshan, which was recently bearched and later abandoned in the Canton River.

Police Prepare For Worst; Rush Squads To Ship

(Continued from Page 1)

board. 47 suspects under observation."

Just before the big liner docked the Inspector and his army of policemen clambered aboard ready to repell the invaders wherever and whoever they were.

The 'big' robbery turned out to be a loss of $140 gold from the luggage of a Cantonese passenger.

The suspects turned out to be 47 Chinese passengers who were in the vicinity of the unfortunate Cantonese's cabin—and scared.

From all accounts—and accounts are difficult to get because of the Sherlock Holmes atmosphere that prevailed at the outset and the Ima Hoot-Nanny atmosphere that prevailed when the police got the 'low-down'—it appears that someone entered the Chinese passenger's cabin, cut open a satchel, and extracted $120 in gold, a pair of gold cuff links made out of $5 gold pieces, and a shirt. The baggage of all the steerage passengers was searched by the valiant police detachment without success.

The "big robbery" is still a mystery.

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, May 9.—The Paris London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1=74.00 francs.

Wrigley's Gum
Peppermint Coated

Don't Miss
The Grand Art Exhibition
of
"The China Society of Science and Arts."
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
May 13th, 14th and 15th
at the
North-China Daily News Building,
No. 17 The Bund
(Second Floors)
from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 50 cents.

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U. S. RESCINDS PREFERENTIAL RATES DECREE

Shipping Board Order Killed Following Complaints By Merchants

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Washington, May 9.—In response to complaints from merchants and others, the United States Shipping Board has withdrawn the certification that adequate American tonnage in operation warrants preferential rail and ocean rates, thus automatically rescinding the order granting preferential railway rates to goods destined to be carried on American ships.

Karakhan Calls On Japanese Minister

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, May 7.—Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet representative in Peking, called upon the Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, on Monday night. His visit, it is understood, followed upon the receipt of cabled instructions from his Government but it is not thought likely that any fresh development in regard to the pending Russo-Japanese discussions will result. It is pointed out that Japan's attitude till is that there can be no formal pourparlers until the Vladivostok incident and other outstanding questions of a similar nature have been settled.

Coolidge Opposed On Immigrant Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

port the recommendation that the exclusion clause be made effective from March 1, 1925, with the understanding that a new treaty would be negotiated in the meantime.

According to unconfirmed reports here today, President Coolidge is willing to sign the immigration bill, including the Japanese exclusion clause, provided that the Senate and the House take identic action in the matter.

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Washington, May 10.—The House of Representatives has declined to accept President Coolidge's suggestion to postpone Japanese exclusion until March 1, 1925. The House has also disapproved the request that the President should negotiate with Japan for the abrogation of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" between now and that date.

New Fall Of Franc Follows Elections

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 9.—The fall of the franc, which has dropped from 67 to 73 during the last three days, is attributed in London to apprehension with regard to the political situation in France and the effect of the elections in Germany, but the Paris papers again allege German manoeuvers.

Good Will

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LENIN TRAIN IS WRECKED; FOUL PLAY REPORTED

Many Killed And Injured; Political Motive Is Alleged

(*Reuter's Service*)

Riga, May 9.—A telegram from Moscow states that political foul play is alleged in connection with the derailment of a new train, dedicated to Lenin, whose portrait adorned the Locomotive, in the neighborhood of Odessa on its maiden run to Moscow. Many were killed and injured, while the train was smashed to smithereens. The rails had apparently been tampered with.

Cabinet Secretary Wants No Salary

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, May 7.—Mr. Wang Chitseng, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, recently requested the President to suspend his salary, as Chief Secretary. The President has complied with the request, and expressed admiration of Mr. Wang's action.

Philippines Renew Battle On Locusts

(*Exclusive China Press*)

Manila, May 9.—The fight on locusts in Mindoro is to be renewed with increased vigor, according to announcement made today. The situation is said to be so serious that unless immediate steps are taken to exterminate the pest every growing thing on the island will be menaced. It is said that an extensive inspection trip through the Visayan islands and Mindoro will be taken by Governor-General Wood and Secretary of the Interior Agoncilla in the near future.

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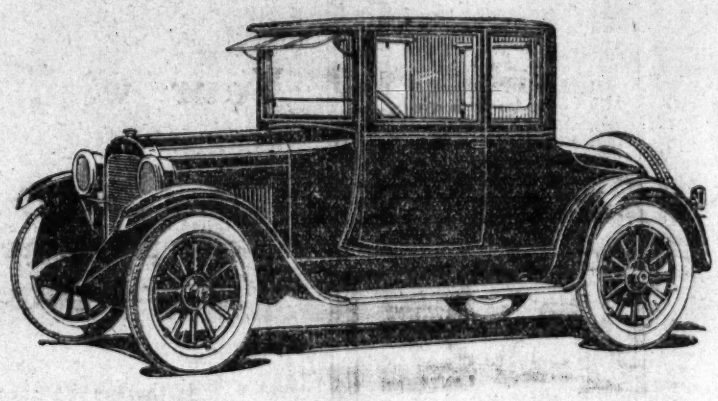

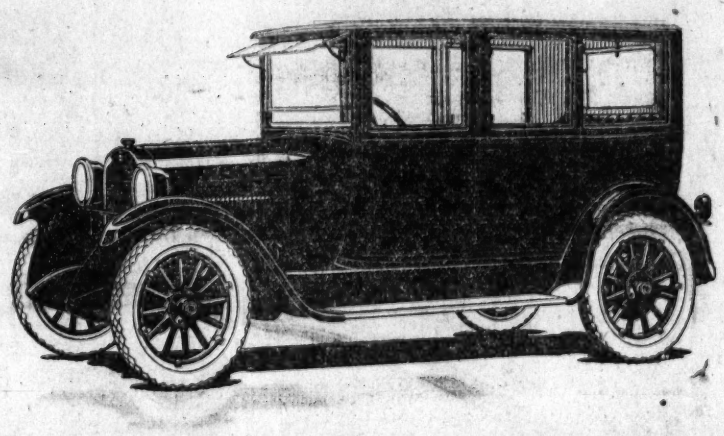

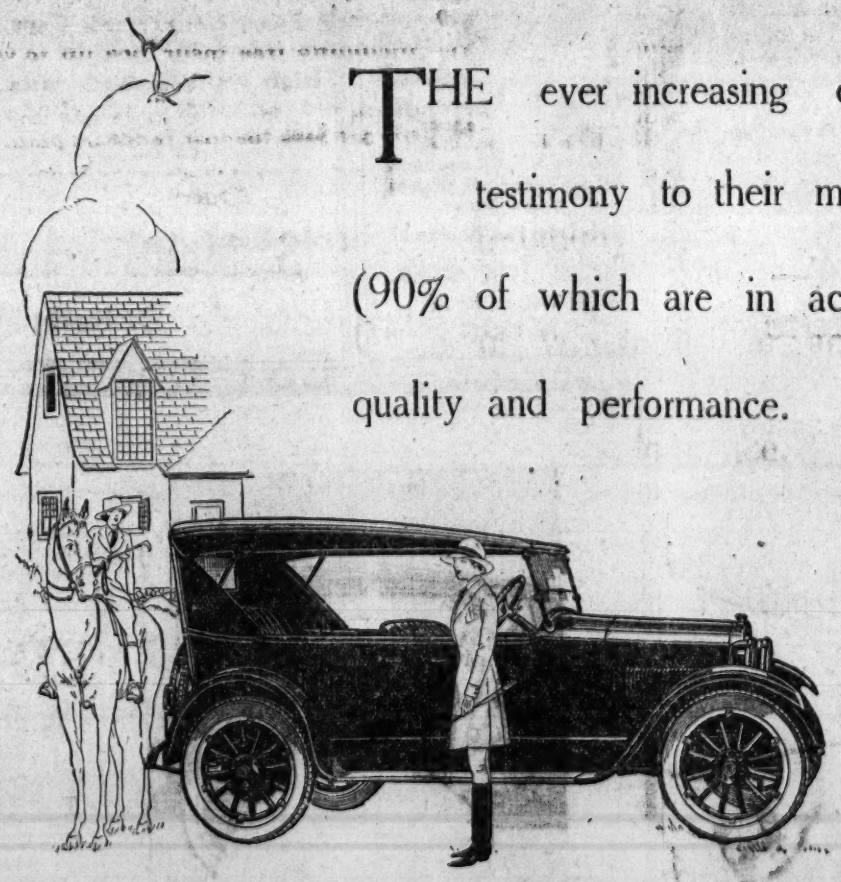

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MAIN OFFICE AND SHOWROOM

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News Brevities

Among passengers sailing on the President Cleveland for San Francisco at daylight today are Mr. Frank Brown of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Company, and Mrs. Brown; Mr. R. S. Haskell, of Haskell and Moss, and Mrs. Haskell; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Mason of The Yellow Lantern Shop; Mr. Fred Davis of The Koster Company, and Mrs. Davis; Mr. Harry Frick of the Eastern Equitable Banking Corporation, and Mrs. Frick; Mr. H. E. Page of the China General Edison Company, and Mrs. Page; and Dr. and Mrs. Hudson.

• • •

Mr. Larry Lehrbas of THE CHINA PRESS will leave on the midnight Express tonight for Peking where he will become Staff Correspondent for an extended period.

• • •

Mr. 'Bobbie' Burns of the local offices of Butterfield and Swire left yesterday for Hongkong where he has been transferred.

• • •

Among Navy people well known in Shanghai who will sail on the U. S. Transport Chaumont for San Francisco on May 14 are Mrs. Roach, the wife of Lieut. Roach, and her daughter, Miss Virginia Roach.

• • •

General Chao Yu-koo, Chief of the Aviation Bureau, has requested the Cabinet for a sum of $40,000 as repair fee for the Nanyuan Aerodrome, which he said was sadly in need of repairs and was unfit for use when the foreign fliers land in Peking on their world flights.

• • •

In order to encourage saving among the soldiers, Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Mukden has ordered the establishment of Thrift Societies in all military units, according to Mukden telegram to the Shun Pao.

• • •

A garden party was given by President Tsao Kun on Friday in honor of newspapermen in Peking, according to a Peking telegram.

• • •

The Peking Parliament on May 9 passed a resolution expressing its gratitude towards the American people for the remission of the balance of the Boxer Indemnity.

• • •

The second note on the retrocession of the Mixed Court is now ready and will be forwarded to the Peking Diplomatic Corps this week.

• • •

The executive committee of the American Returned Students' Club will meet on Tuesday at the clubhouse, P60 Nanking Road.

• • •

The board of directors of the Shanghai Rotary will meet at the New Union Club on Tuesday at 12.30 o'clock.

• • •

The executive committee of the American University Club will meet on Monday afternoon at 12.30 o'clock at the New Union Club, 38 Avenue Edward VII.

• • •

Among passengers sailing on the Pacific Mail liner President Cleveland this morning are Mr. M. A. Katz, importer, en route to San Francisco; Mr. J. W. Corkery of the China General Edison Company, Miss Emily Cheney, a sister of Col. Cheney of the American Marines in Peking, and Mr. J. H. Potts of Benjimin and Potts.

• • •

Mr. O. F. Brooks, Mr. R. M. Ross and Mr. P. H. Benedict, all of the Standard Oil Company, are among passengers sailing for the States on the President Cleveland today.

• • •

Charges of negligent driving of a motor car were dismissed when Mr. P. S. Crovat appeared before U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Larton yesterday.

• • •

The official opening of the new premises of the Union Club of China at 38, Avenue Edward VII will take place on Monday, May 19. There will be dancing from 5.30 to 7 p.m.

• • •

The final meeting for the season of the Quest Society will take place at the lecture hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, Museum Road, at 5.15 p.m. tomorrow, when Dr. H. Chatley will lecture on "The Origin of the Earth." Mr. A. J. Hughes will take the chair. Non-members are invited to be present.

• • •

After having been for over 42 years in the Hongkong Government service, Mr. Edmundo Arthur Carvalho, Cashier at the Treasury and one of the most respected members of the Portuguese community, retired on April 30 and is now in Shanghai as the guest of his son, Dr. E. de Carvalho, and with him is Mrs. Carvalho. For just over 30 years Mr. Carvalho has held the appointment of Cashier and such record is made additionally interesting by reason of the fact that his father, the late Mr. J. X. Carvalho, was also Cashier,

MUTT & JEFF -:- The Little Fellow Puts In A Miserable Evening At The Lion Tamers Banquet -:- By Bud Fisher

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BROTHER LION TAMERS, I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN INTRODUCING THE GREAT EXPLORER, STATESMAN, DIPLOMAT AND PINOCHLE HOUND- MR. A. MUTT, WHO IS THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER OF THE EVENING:- BROTHER LION TAMERS- MISTER MUTT!
AHEM!
JULIUS CLUTS, TOAST MASTER
GENTLEMEN AND MR. CHAIRMAN, WHEN I GAZE INTO THE CLASSICAL FEATURES OF THOSE SEATED AT THIS BANQUET TABLE I AM REMINDED OF THE TIME THE KING OF ITALY ASKED ME IF I LIKED SPAGHETTI!
TEE HEE!
ZZ ZZZ
I SAID I'D NEVER MET SPAGHETTI BUT THAT I KNEW HIS IRISH COUSIN "MAC ARONI" VERY WELL! THAT GOT A GOOD LAUGH OUT OF THE KINK AND CEMENTED A FRIENDSHIP THAT HAS LASTED TO THIS DAY!
?
Z-Z-Z SNORE- ZZZ
LAST WEEK I WAS TALKING TO CAL, CAL COOLIDGE, AND CAL WANTS ME TO BE HIS RUNNING MATE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL SWEEPSTAKES THIS YEAR! WITH THE LION TAMERS BACK OF US WE'LL BREEZE IN!
CLACK!
I PLEDGE MYSELF NOW TO APPOINT THE WINNER OF OUR NEXT POOL TOURNAMENT TO THE SOFT AND LUCRATIVE JOB OF MINISTER TO THE SAMOA ISLANDS! AND FURTHERMORE-
?
HIT ME AGAIN! I CAN STILL HEAR HIM!!
Fisher

retiring after 38 years of service. After paying a visit to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, they will proceed to Lisbon, where they intend making their home.

• • •

Charged with parking his car for too great a length of time outside the Carlton, and preventing other cars from picking up their passengers, Mr. W. Manley pleaded guilty in the American Consular Court yesterday morning. He was fined Gold $2, court costs being remitted.

• • •

Lillian Taylor, a policewoman on the Boston, Mass, force, has declared that the habit of carrying pocket flasks among the young people of the so-called "smart classes" is increasing. Her statement coincides with that of Police Commissioner Enright, of New York, who recently appealed to the parents of the country for aid in suppressing the practice.

• • •

The Tsin-Pu Railway Administration is reported to have decided to levy two copper cents on each passenger ticket, in order to raise funds for repairing the railway bridge across the Yellow River at Lokou. The insurance on the bridge expires in October.

• • •

The injuries inflicted on the Rev. F. B. Turner, who was assaulted by a coolie at Tongshan a few days ago, are rapidly healing. Mr. Turner, who will be remaining in Tientsin for a few days, states that he does not wish publicity to be given to the assault.

• • •

During digging operations in the Russian Concession, Tientsin, in connection with municipal work, the workmen have unearthed a number of human skulls and skeletons, at a depth of five feet, along Poppe Road. In some cases coffins have been found, while in others there are no traces. Apparently a former burial place has been dug up. The remains were removed and reinterred in new coffins.

• • •

A gun which was being charged with gunpowder in Hongkong accidently exploded and blew off the fingers of a fisherman who was handling the charge aboard a fishing junk.

• • •

Last year there was a large profit on the Peking-Mukden Railway, not counting the section from Shanhaikuang to Mukden, which has been under the sole control of Chang Tso-lin. In comparsion with the receipts of the previous year, there was an increase of $ 3,000,000, which has been utilised for the payment of the former purchase of locomotives and cars as well as for the various loan services.

• • •

One of the gifts sent to Marshal Wu Pei-fu on his birthday is reported to be 10,000 cigarettes. On each is printed a Chinese proverb of four characters, "a pillar in the flood," indicating the strength of the leader. Other gifts are mentioned to include a large jar of yellow wine reputed to be 100 years old, a musical instrument of the Chow Dynasty, a painting by Mei Lang-fang and endless curios.

• • •

Following the example of the Peiyang students, the students of the School of Fine Arts in Peking have decided to encamp in the Ministry of Education in order to force a settlement of the director trouble in their favor. The decision has not yet been carried out but when the girl students of the school learned that they were not required to join the demonstration they felt hurt and decided that they should also move into the ministry as the other students. It is not known whether the male students have accepted this offer.

• • •

According to information from Peking communication circles, the Conference of the Chinese Eastern Railway will be held in Seoul, Korea, this year for a period of three days, commencing from June 2. The conference will be represented by authorities of the Chinese and Japanese Railways and the South Manchurian Railway. It is understood that the principal questions to be discussed at the conference are concerning (1) the charges for through transportation of goods by the Chinese and Japanese railways, (2) through passage by train and boat of Chinese and Japanese passengers and (3) the excursion passage tickets issued by the Chinese and Japanese lines.

• • •

Marshal Wu Pei-fu has ordered the Survey Department of the Central Government to prepare 30

(Continued on Page 6)

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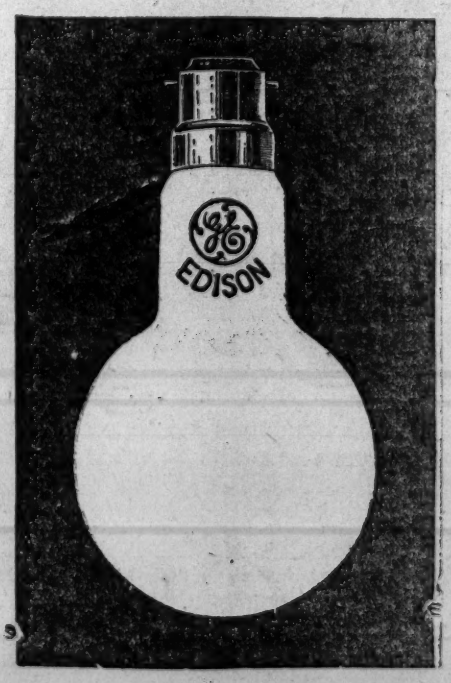

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U. S. MINISTER SCHURMAN DUE HERE ON MAY 19

May Take Leading Part In Two Notable Affairs

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to Peking, will arrive in Shanghai on May 19, according to word received yesterday.

While Dr. Schurman is in Shanghai it is hoped that he will take part in the pilgrimage of General Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion to the grave of Genral Ward in Sungkiang on May 25, and also participate in the American Charity Ball to be given at the home of Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, "Marble Hall," on May 31.

The local post of the American Legion, on their pilgrimage to Sungkiang this year, will officially dedicate a monument they have erected in memory of the famous organizer and leader of the 'Ever Victorious Army' which put down the Taiping Rebellion, and Commander Gardner Crane and the Committee of the Legion in charge have attempted to insure Dr. Schurman's presence.

Commander Crane said yesterday that all indications were that this year's pilgrimage would be the most successful ever made by the Legion.

AN EVENT

"All members of the local post and several score of their friends have already made arrangements to go on the pilgrimage. Many of them are organizing special parties of their intimate friends to spend that Sunday in Sungkiang, which is one of the most beautiful and most picturesque spots in China.

"We have taken the matter up with Dr. Schurman and we are in hopes that he will be able to make the pilgrimage with us this year and assist the Legion in the dedication of a monument to the man to whom foreigners in Shanghai, and the Chinese themselves, owe so much."

Members of the American Woman's Club and the American Association, who are promoting the American Charity Ball are also in communication with Dr. Schurman to have him present at the ball which is to be given in aid of the American Civilian Relief fund.

It is not known now where Dr. Schurman will stop in Shanghai or how long he will be here.

Indo-China Envoys Confer With Japan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 10.—The French Indo-China representatives today confered at the Foreign Office. This morning's discussions covered general arrangements for future meetings.

Replying to the toast of his health at a bnquet by the French Ambassador, M. Merlin, the Governor-General of Indo-China, stated that Japan and France would seek to co-operate toward their mutual interests in the Far East. The products of Indo-China and Japan, he said, made co-operation very desirable to both "agricultural Indo-China and industrial Japan."

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, May 10.—A conference was opened today at the Foreign Office concerning the revision of the treaty of commerce between Japan and France. The conference was attended by Mr. Matsudaira, Vice-minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Kawashima, Councillor of the Foreign Office, representing the Japanese Government and the Chief of the political Affairs and the Chief of the Taxation Office of French Indo-China, representing the French Government. Is is understood that the conference will continue for some time.

Soviet Official Commits Suicide

(Eastern News Agency)

Moscow, May 9.—M. Toveno, a member of the Central Executive Committee and concourrently member of the management of the Trade League of all Soviet Republics, has committed suicide with a revolver.

Russian Trader Wounded On Trip Through Chihli

(China Press Correspondence)

Pingtingobo, May 2.—It would appear from reports that have recently reached us that the bandit outrages which have formerly occurred to the west of Kalgan in the Suiyuan special area have now had their repercussion in the districts lying to the east in the direction of Dolonor, and it will be interesting to note the reaction of the authorities to this somewhat alarming fact. The story as far as we have been able to learn it is as follows:—

On or about April 29th four Russians passed through the Great Wall at Tushihkow in Northern Chihli en route for Dolonor, their ostensible purpose being to trade in hides, etc, between that city and Tientsin. They were escorted on their way by the guard of eight soldiers of the 4th Division provided by the police official at Tushihkow, and these took them to a point some sixty li northward, presumably to the borders of some other official's authority. The Russians possessed the usual passports made out in English and Chinese giving them permission to travel in certain provinces in Northern China, and an examination of these by the official at Tushihkow, a Mr. Liu showed them to be all in order. Three of them were from the Bureau of Foreign affairs in Tsingtao and were made out in the names of Messrs A. A Leontieff, J. S. Rogaleff, and Vorobaieff, while the fourth was issued by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai to a Mr. A. A. Agibaloff.

All of these people, being peaceful traders, were unarmed, and therefore could not offer any resistance when, at a point some eighty li north of Tushihkow and not far from Pingtingobo on the Kalgan-Dolonor trade route, three armed Chinese appeard and demanded their money and other valuables. One of the robbers, whom the Russians described as wearing some sort of uniform, fired rapidly with an automatic pistol upon them, and as Mr. Vorobaieff fell his compatriots scattered and fled. Returning later they discovered that their friend had been robbed of his passport and all his money, about $130, but that he was still conscious and in fact only wounded once in spite of the six or seven shots that had been fired at him at close range. He was placed on a cart and slowly brought back to Tushihkow, whence the police official sent him down to the hospital at Hsuan Hua Fu on the Peking-Kalgan line.

An examination of his wound showed that he had been shot in the upper lip on the left side, the bullet passing thence to the back of the neck, where it lodged in the muscles some half inch beneath the skin. The appearance of the wound and the account given by the other three Russians would lead one to suppose that the pistol used was a Browning or similar automatic of .32 caliber, a fact which may well lead one to wonder whence it could have been obtained.

The authorities will doubtless put the blame onto bandits, but against this it may be argued that it is unusual for three bandits to attack four men in broad daylight on a well used trade route, and that ordinary robbers would not be in possession of a small calibre pistol. If on the other hand they were soldiers who had deserted from their command in some other district the occurrence would be much more understandable, though doubtless not so satisfactory to the authorities. However this may be, the fact remains that it was an automatic that was used, and that it must therefore have been supplied by some foreigner dealing in munitions of war in China.

It would be difficult to state how many public representations on this subject have already been made, all apparently useless as far as preventive measures are concerned, but it may not be out of place to again call the attention of the diplomatic body and the Chinese authorities to the matter in the faint hope that something may yet be done ere the regime of criminal lawlessness in China grows to absolutely unmanageable proportions.

Rykoff Hopes For Success In Parley With Great Britain

(Reuter's Service)

Moscow, May 10.—M. Rykoff, M. Lenin's successor, in an interview emphasised that the Soviet Government were doing their utmost to bring the Anglo-Soviet Conference in London to a fruitful issue. He declared that relations between Britain and Russia in no way depended upon the differences between MM. Zinovieff and Trotsky and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald which merely reflected the quarrel between the Second and Third Internationals.

French Tax Yield Shows Big Gains

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, May 10.—The yield from indirect taxes and fiscal monopolies in April amounted to 1,871,000,000 francs, thus exceeding the budget estimates by 291,000,000 francs and the yield for the same month last year by 420,000,000 francs.

The yield in the first four months of the year exceeded the budget estimates by 1,220,000,000 francs and the yield in the same period of 1923 by 1,356,000,000 francs.

These results are attributed in a large measure to the general economic prosperity in France.

Tagore Returning Here On May 19th

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, May 10.—Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, well-known Indian poet, and his party are expected to leave here on the 19th instant for Shanghai from which port they will sail for Japan on the 31st instant, arriving at Kobe on June 4.

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Leads Italian Women In Fascisti Move

Mme Amalia Besso.

Madame Amalia Besso is the leader of the women Fascisti in Italy. This organisation is fully as powerful and influential as the male organisation headed by Premier Benito Mussolini.

Memorial Issued For Kirin Tuchun

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 7.—An order issued last night in honor of the late General Sun Lieh-chun says: General Sun Lieh-chun, Tuchun of Kirin, served as a military officer for many years. As a Provincial Officer he performed meritorious services. The Government felt great regret at the news of his death, and it now orders the National History Bureau to record his official career. The sum of $3,000 is donated to the family of the late Tuchun to cover funeral expenses. Mr. Wang Ching-Chun (C. C. Wang) President of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is ordered to make sacrifices before the body. The Ministry of War is instructed to consider and recommend what posthumous honors should be conferred upon General Sun.

BARE DETAILS OF AGREEMENT OF OIL FIRMS

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, May 9.—Additional details of the agreements of the Royal Dutch, Shell and Standard Oil Companies for the acquisition of oil concessions in Russia show that the first agreement, relating to the division of the markets of the world, also included naphtha and by-products of naphtha already purchased or which the Royal Dutch had arranged to purchase in the course of the year from the Soviet Government, either directly by the Anglo-Dutch organisation or by the two organisations.

With regard to the second agreement, relating to the concession of oil enterprises in Russia, the Standard Oil acted on behalf of Nobel Brothers as Nobel Brothers controlled 35 to 40 percent of the production of Baku before the revolution. It is believed that division of concession and exportation was made on that basis.

It is reported that one condition of future concessions is that the concessionaires shall pay the Soviets £25,000,000, and also undertake to indemnify the former proprietors or come to an arrangement with them. The success of the arrangement is considered doubtful as many of the Communist leaders in Moscow are opposed to it.

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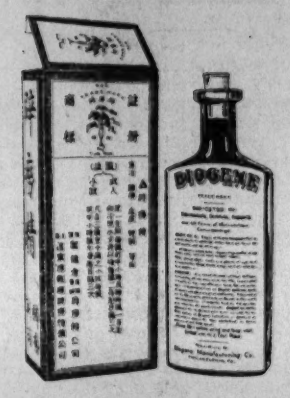

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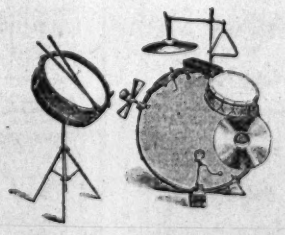

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CAFE MANAGER IS DEFENDANT IN U. S. COURT

Winter Garden Episode Told In Testimony Before Commissioner

As a sequel to an incident at the Winter Garden Cafe on April 30, Lloyd E. Brown, the manager, was charged in the American Consular Court yesterday, before Commissioner N. E. Lurton, with unlawfully using force and violence upon Pauline Shamakova and Manne Martinson.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the district attorney, and Mr. H. R. Snyder for the defense.

Dr. M. Poupelain, gave evidence as to the injuries which he said he found, on examination, the complainants were suffering from. Mr. Martinson was suffering from bruises on the forehead, an eye which was closed, a swelling of the mastoid region and a number of bruises on the thorax. Mrs. Shmakova was suffering from bruises on the legs, arms and chest.

M. Codis, a French citizen, stated that he was in the Winter Garden on the night of April 30, when he saw Mr. Martinson and Mrs. Shamkovo together at one table, sitting drinking and occasionally dancing. He saw the defendant go over to them and talk with them a number of times. At about 12.30 a.m., defendant went with the two complainants over to the cash register, and, while they were talking, defendant, hit Mr. Martinson over the head with a bottle. There was a marine with the defendant at the time without his coat on. Mr. Brown took hold of Mrs. Shmakova and put her out of the hall by the back door. He caught hold of her clothes and threw her out.

HIT WITH A BOTTLE

Mr. Snyder, cross-examining: You say you saw Mr. Brown hit Mr. Martinson?—Yes. He hit him with a bottle.

And you saw him do it?—Yes.

You are absolutely sure of that, that Brown hit him with a bottle?—Yes.

And that statement is as true as everything else you have said?—Yes.

Charles McDaniel, a quartermaster in the United States Navy, said he was present on the night in question and he noticed Mrs. Shmakova and Mr. Martinson together, when he saw the defendant come along with a sailor, whom witness did not know. They walked round the room "real fast" from the back entrance to the hall, and Mr. Brown made a motion to Mr. Martinson, and as he rose from his table, hit him with his fist on the head. Then the sailor jumped in and tried to drag Mr. Martinson towards the door, while defendant seized hold of Mrs. Shmakova who had gone up to try and prevent the sailor and Mr. Martinson from fighting. Witness saw defendant hit the woman.

KICKED, SHE CLAIMS

Pauline Shmakova, one of the complainants, testified to accompanying Mr. Martinson to the Winter Garden. Previously, witness had been engaged for about three months in the cafe. While dancing with Mr. Martinson, one of the girls employed there kicked witness and used bad language towards her, and later attempted to kick her again as she danced past, but on this occasion kicked Mr. Martinson, who complained to Mr. Brown about it. Later defendant came over to the table and told Mr. Martinson that he would have to take her away as he would not allow her in the place, which Mr. Martinson refused to do. Then Mr. Brown attempted to take witness's chair away from her and if she had not caught hold of the table she would have fallen to the ground. Defendant went away and later returned with a sailor and after defendant had hit Mr. Martinson, the sailor did the same thing. Defendant caught hold of witness and after hitting her threw her out of the cafe by the back entrance, tearing her dress, and causing her to lose one of her shoes.

In reply to Mr. Snyder, witness denied that she had been trying to persuade the girls to go on strike because she had left the Cafe.

SHE DIDN'T HEAR

Did Mr. Martinson tell Mr. Brown that he would have to put Anna (the girl alleged to have kicked him) out, or he would close the place?—No, he did not say that.

Did you hear Mr. Martinson tell Mr. Brown that he would have to take you back in the place?—No. I did not hear that.

Did you hear Mr. Martinson say you were his wife?—No.

There is quite a lot that you did not hear.

Further evidence of the assault was given by Mrs. McDaniel, who stated that defendant hit Mr. Martinson, first with his fist, and on the second occasion with a bottle.

Eddie Wolfe, formerly engaged as assistant manager to the defendant, stated that a man named Sharp had been engaged to assist in maintaining order, his remuneration being paid him in the shape of credit slips of five dollars each.

Mr. Schuhl: In other words he was a "bouncer"? To which question Mr. Snyder successfully objected.

Mr. Schuhl: What other methods were used to keep peace?

Mr. Snyder objected that it had not been shown that any other methods were used.

NO BLACKJACKS

Mr. Schuhl: I want to show that Mr. Brown keeps a blackjack, and so does his assistant manager and that they were brought into use sometimes.

Witness would not admit that blackjacks were used, and stated that the only methods they used were to try and keep order, and if that was not possible to throw the offender out.

Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Brown with reference to the use of any instrument for the purpose of putting people out?—No, sir.

You never did?—No, sir.

The case was continued until Tuesday afternoon.

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For cuts and bruises, there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It not only relieves the pain almost instantly, but it is an antiseptic liniment and when applied promptly causes the wound to heal without any danger of blood poison. You cannot afford to be without it. Sold everywhere.

Finance Recommendations Are Explained By Dr. Yen

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 7.—Seeing that the preliminary report of the Commission for the Readjustment of Finance recently submitted by Dr. W. W. Yen to the President has attracted widespread attention, and received extensive comments from the Press, Reuter's representative called on Dr. Yen with the object of securing some direct expressions of opinion from the head of the important Commission.

Dr. Yen was first asked why, in making out the estimated income of the Central Government, no acrount was taken of such items such as the Land Tax, which was estimated to yield about $90,000,000, per annum.

To this Dr. Yen replied that according to Article 25 of the new Constitution the Land Tax is expressly reserved to the provinces. Since the line of demarcation between the sources of revenue for the Central Government and the Provinces is now clearly made, the estimated future income of the Central Government cannot very well include the Land Tax.

PRELIMINARY

Touching then upon the question of why the recent report should confine itself to the investigation of the receipts and expenditures of the Central Government only leaving the problem of provincial finance entirely out of consideration, Dr. Yen explained that the said report was only a preliminary one, not at all intended to be complete or final, and that, in one of his earlier interviews, he had remarked that one of the encouraging features of the work of the Commission was that some of the so-called independent provinces were already responding to the inquiries of the Commission in its efforts to collect statistical information concerning provincial government receipts and expenditures. Fifteen provinces and Administrative Areas have already supplied this Commission with the desired information which will be made public in a later report.

On the question of provincial remittance, Dr Yen remarked that what is due under the new Constitution to the Central Government must, of course, be remitted to support it. It was astonishing that some people should feel that under present circumstances there appears to be no reason why the provinces should remit money to Peking. While a strong Central Government may not be the panacea for all the evils now existing in China, yet it is certainly one of the most important stabilising influences and a fundamental prerequisite to a united prosperous China, which it is to the interest of the foreigners as well as of the Chinese themselves to see established as soon as possible.

CUSTOMS CONFAB

Turning to the question of the Customs Tariff Conference, Dr. Yen said that if China's creditors and friends expected China to fulfil the obligations which the Central Government is called upon to undertake, they must see to it that no unnecessary embarrassment be imposed upon the Government and no obstructions be placed in the path of her legitimate aspirations. The holding of a special Customs Conference and the granting of the two and a half percent surtax in accordance with the Washington Tariff Treaty, is simply the fulfilment of a promise which, in fairness and justice, to say nothing of friendship, should have been carried out long ago. The proceeds so realised would largely be pledged to the service of China's inadequately secured loan obligations. To say that such a grant would be tantamount to a political loan to the present Government is entirely erroneous.

Dr. Yen concluded the interview with the statement that the question of the abolition of likin and that of the budget are also engaging the attention of the Commission and that the work would be pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances permit.

News Brevities

(Continued from Page 4)

up-to-date maps of each of the different provinces, marking plainly on them all the strategic centres. Should the districts be of any importance, the Department is ordered to make separate maps, states the "Journal of Commerce." Marshal Wu also requires 100 maps of each of the Three Eastern Provinces, concludes the report.

• • •

The Hankow "Tseng Yi Pao" is responsible for a statement to the effect that a telegram has been received from Loyang instructing Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan to keep a sharp lookout over the movements of railwaymen in the Hankow center, as they are again being stirred up by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to carry out strikes in the near future.

• • •

"A Life of Lenin" by Maxim Gorki has just been completed, and will shortly be published in Russia.

• • •

Mr. W. N. Fergusson, F. R. G. S., District Inspector of the Salt Gabelle, has just arrived in Peking from a tour of 3,000 miles along the Mongolian frontier. During this tour he encountered bandits only once—a bunch of ten who were locked in local police quarters. People were just beginning to sow their spring crops and the roads are in fairly good condition. The hunting is good, there being plenty of geese and duck and some antelope. Mr. Fergusson has spent over 28 years in China, and there are few men as familiar with the remote fastnesses of China and Tibet as he is. He is the author of "Adventure, Sport and Travel on the Tibetan Steppes" and other works.

• • •

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration has given a monopoly on advertising at stations, in cars, etc., to a firm of advertising agents, Shanghai.

• • •

The Kobe Yushin Nippo reports an increase of hoodlum gangs in the city. They give themselves fanciful names such as Black Hand, Paris Party and Duckweed. They have their places of rendezvous in vacated houses, temples, and shrines, and consist of lads between the ages of 12 and 18, chiefly from the Shinkawa and other slums. Some of them have invaded police-boxes in the absence of the policemen, and have destroyed documents, scribbled on the walls, and taken off the buttons from policemen's overcoats, besides doing other naughty things. The police have been roused to action. They have arrested 171 of the alleged offenders and are hunting up others.

• • •

The Central Government has received a telegram from General Sun Chuan-fang of Fukien asking that the title of "Super General" be conferred upon General Chow Yin-jei. Several other promotions are urged for the brigadier-generals who are serving in that province.

Zev Loses First 4-Year-Old Race

St. James, Second High Winner As Three-Year-Old, Is Victor

New York, April 29.—Zev was defeated today in his debut as a four year old by St. James, the Kentucky Derby favorite, in the Paumonok Handicap.

Zev won a total of $261,000 during the season of 1923 for his owner, Harry F. Sinclair. Among the important races in which he finished first were Kentucky Derby, the Belmont stakes and the International race at Belmont Park. St. James was second to Zev in point of winnings, having enriched his owner by $90,000 during the last year. The most important race in which he finished first was the Futurity at Belmont Park, N. Y.

Flames Break Out In Match Factory

Firemen from Central and Hongkew stations of the Settlement Brigade were called out shortly after 11 o'clock last night to a fire which broke out in a match factory on Tongshan Road near Chaufoong Road. The origin of the flames is unknown, but they are believed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion in the match factory. The factory occupied the center of a compound, but after a stiff fight the firemen managed to bring the flames under control and connne the damage to two or three Chinese houses.

Olympic Contender Breaks Record In Walk At Capetown

(Reuter's Service)

Capetown, May 9.—The Olympic athlete McMaster, prior to sailing today to compete in the Olympic Games, carried out a trial walk of 10,000 metres in the world's record time of 45 minutes 4⅘ seconds. The previous best time was that of the Dane Rasmussen, 45 mins. 26-2/5 secs. The Italian Frigerios, the winner of the event in the last Olympic Games, did the distance in 48 mins 6-1/5 secs.

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, May 9.—The following have been selected for the United States Olympic lawn-tennis team:

Messrs R. N. Williams, Vincent Richards, Francis Hunter and Watson Washburn.

Bessel Forced To Undergo Operation

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 7.—On Mr. Bessel's return from the period of rest it was found that the swelling had reappeared and the condition was one of traumatic hernia. He was operated on for this condition by Dr. Taylor at the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, and has made an excellent recovery. Without such a radical operation as was undertaken there would have been a very grave risk of the hernia becoming strangulated at any moment, which would involve serious risk to life. He will be able to resume light work in about a week and is likely to be fit for years of service.

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Great News

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Hotel Parisien

has been acquired by a British-American syndicate.

All food will be strictly Supervised by a Foreign Chef.

The Hotel still has the best Orchestra in town.

Classical Concert Will Be Given At Carlton May 15th

A grand classical concert will be given on Tuesday, May 13, at 9:15 p.m. at the New Carlton, by Professor P. F. Selivanoff, assisted by his pupils.

Mrs. F. Jones, lyric-coloratura soprano, Mrs. E. Kastiurina, lyric-soprano, Miss O. Shouin, lyric dramatic soprano and Mrs. J. Feely, mezzo-soprano, are among the artists who will be heard.

The program is as follows:

1—Aria "It is enough" from the Oratorio "Elijah" by F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy ..... Mr. P. Selivanoff

2—(a) Romance by S. Rachmaninoff,
(b) "Homing" songs by Teresa del Riego .... Miss O. Shouin

3—Duet from opera "Tsar's bride" by N. A. Rimsky-Korsakoff ..... Mrs. J. Feely and Mr. P. Selivanoff

4—(a) Aria from op. "Mignon" by A. Thomas,
(b) "A Swan" song by Edward Grieg ..... Mrs. J. Feely

5—Duet "Spring" by I. Tchekriguin .. Mrs. E. Kastiurina & Mr. P. Selivanoff

6—Trio "Toochka" by A. Dargomijsky ..... Miss O. Shouin, Mr. B. Gammol & Mr. P. Selivanoff

INTERVAL

7—Aria from op. "Prince Igor" by A. Borodine ..... Mr. P. Selivanoff

8.—(a) "Ave Maria" by D. Gounod.
(b) "O del mio dolce ardor" by C. W. Gluck, Mrs. F. Jones

9—(a) Aria from op. "Galka" by S. Monushko,
(b) "The Nightingale," romance by Glier .... Mr. B. Gammal

10—(a) Andante "Ah! non credea mirati" from "La Sonnambula" by Vincenzo Bellini.
(b) Aria Mimi from op. "La Boheme" by Q. Puccini ... Mrs. E. Kastiurina

11—Duet from op. "Don Juan" by W. A. Mozart ..... Mrs. F. Jones & Mr. P. Selivanoff

At the piano Madame Helene Selivanoff.

Tickets may be had from Moutrie's and the Robinson Piano Co. They are $3, $2 and $1.

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Typist who formerly worked for Col. C., Room 35, Astor House. Apply in writing to Dr. B. Barton, No. 4 Ezra Road, Shanghai 67710

MONROE SAILS WITH ROUND WORLD TOURISTS

The President Monroe, another of the Dollar round-the-world steamers, sailed on Friday with a good sized passenger list of tourists and commercial men making trips around the globe and stopping over at the many points of interests between Shanghai and Europe.

Among those who sailed were Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Carter who are going on board the Monroe as far as Hongkong from where they will take a later Dollar Liner after a visit in the Crown Colony, continuing on to Marseilles and New York. Mr. Nolte of Fearn Daniel and Company, and Mrs. Nolte were passengers for Europe. Major and Mrs. S. Gregory also sailed. Major Gregory has been in Manchuria and Siberia for a considerable period.

Among others who sailed were Mrs. W. T. Grove, wife of a Shanghai exporter; Mr. R. T. Moncura, who is going as far as Marseilles, from where he will catch a later ship after a trip along the Riviera; Mr. J. H. Smith, who sailed for Mediterranean ports; Mr. E. S. Mills of the Standard Oil Company who is returning home on furlough, and Mr. L. W. Bulk of Stoddard and Buck of San Francisco, and Mrs Buck, who will make the trip to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Bunker, who have been touring North China since their arrival on a previous Dollar ship, continued on their way around the world on the Monroe, as did Misses Dunn and Wolf who have been visiting in Shanghai.

The Monroe will also pick up many passengers who started on previous ships and who are now scattered around the circuit sightseeing.

U.S. Labor Is Not Even Pink, Asserts President Gompers

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Montreal, May 10.—Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in an interview, said that the idea that organised labor in America would link up with the Third International was a hallucination of lunatics. He added that the labor movement in the United States and Canada yielded less in flamboyant declarations and accomplished more real social and economic results than in any part of the world.

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T95 per month. To let. Well furnished four roomed house or willing sell all furniture and fittings. T1,900. Good Western locality. Apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS. 67734 M 11

4 ROOMED House, with modern conveniences, 2 bathrooms, garage, servants' quarters, kitchen. Rent T80. Apply 17 Tracey Terrace, Route des Secours. 67731 M 11

IN Private House. Large airy room with bathroom attached and verandah facing tennis lawn. All modern conveniences, including excellent board. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS. 67737 M 12

TO LET, 159 Avenue Roi du Albert. Immediate occupancy, four roomed house, attic, servants' quarters, garage, kitchen and bathroom. Apply Koh Jai Tee, 7 Sikng Road. 67742 M 14

TO LET. Corner house near French Park, 7 rooms, with usual servants' quarters and modern conveniences. Tls. 200 per month. Immediate occupation. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, 1 Foochow Road. Tel. C. 865. T F 263

723 Avenue Haig. Eight roomed residence with modern conveniences, greenhouse, garage, tennis lawn and nice garden. Rent T250 per month. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 1 Foochow Road. T. F. 272

TO LET. Furnished or unfurnished, 4 roomed modern house, with 2 bathrooms, attic, kitchen, servants' quarters, garage. Rent Tls. 80. Apply No. 2 Tracy Terrace, Rue du Secours. 67648

HOUSE for rent. After July 1st. Near Girls School or Yu Yuen Road. Screens and lights taken over if desired. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS. 67699 M 16

NO. 84 Yu Yuen Road will be vacant on 1st June. Monthly rental Tls. 160. Apply to Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd. No. 9 Ningpo Road. 67655 M 16

FOR Rent. Fine large foreign residence on 2½ Mow on Scott Road, eight main rooms, four attic rooms, three small rooms, four bathrooms, six servants' rooms, etc. Modern sanitation, hot and cold water. Large garage, porter house. Oak finish and panellings. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 296

INDEPENDENT Houses to let in best part of French Concession. Five rooms, two bathrooms, servant's quarters, Hot and cold water, Central heating, garden. Taels 125 per month. Apply International Savings Society. Tel. C. 7081. 67626 M 11

TO LET. Furnished house. To let, in Avenue du Roi Albert. Cheap rental. Five rooms. Modern and quiet. Apply to Box 852, THE CHINA PRESS. 10139

SMALL and large houses with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulate. T F 228

TO BE LET, soon, a few terrace houses North Szechuen Road, rental about Tls. 45.00 per month. No key money. Apply to Box 994, THE CHINA PRESS. 10154 M 30

TSINGTAU house to let for summer or whole year. Excellent location close to the Bund. Modern, central heating, nicely furnished, one of the finest in the town. Rent $600 a month for not less than 3½ months. Apply to Box 1052, THE CHINA PRESS. 10030 M 30

FOR RENT. Large residence on two Mow of land, Yu Yuen Road, 10 main rooms. Modern conveniences, garage, ample service quarters, etc. Tls. 250. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 289

FOR RENT. House on Avenue Joffre, unfurnished, five rooms, two baths, modern conveniences, garage, if wanted. Furniture and fixtures also for sale if desired. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 287

Houses Wanted

WANTED attractive furnished or unfurnished house 5 or more rooms, tiled baths, in French Town or Western district, for short or long lease. Responsible people. Phone 2719 West 2421. 67683 M 11

Dogs and Pets

FOR Sale male police dog pedigreed, beautiful color. 10 months old. Apply to Box 885, THE CHINA PRESS. 67719 M 11

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BEAUTIFULLY Location. Three roomed flat, in semi-detached attractive private house, with modern bathroom, flush toilet etc. Kitchen with gas-range. 6 box-rooms. Nice balcony facing South and West, garage. 72 Route Grouchy, (near Route Doumer). 67709

TO LET. Elegantly furnished flat or separate rooms, bathrooms attached. With or without board. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace. 67636

TO LET. Modern apartments at 392 Route Ferguson. All modern conveniences and reasonable rental. Apply to The Continental Corporation of China, 136 Szechuen Road. 67397

APARTMENT. Well furnished bed-sitting room, with large verandah, bath, suitable for two gentlemen or couple, in newly furnished pension. With breakfast or full board. Also small room for one or two persons, 25 Carter Road. Tel. West 4139. T F 292

APARTMENTS to let, one beautifully furnished flat with all modern conveniences in French Concession, on tram line. Taels 85. Telephone West 2177 or Apply to Box 884, THE CHINA PRESS. 67566 M 13

NEW Furnished Flat of 2 large rooms, kitchen, bathroom, and all modern conveniences to let for 4 months at 124 Szechuen Road, Ward building. Rent. Tls. 250.00 per month. Apply to Box 881, THE CHINA PRESS. 67688 M 14

TO LET. In new apartment building, one flat, (No. 7) consisting of three living rooms, kitchen, bath and two servants' rooms. Central heat, hot and cold water, flush closets. Modern finish throughout. Location, Route de Grouchy, corner of Route Doumer. Open for inspection. Apply to fire-man for keys. E. Suenson & Co. Ltd. Eastern Times Building, 30 Foochow Road. 67656 M 15

FURNISHED Flats of two rooms with bath, in Western district (French town) $75 per month and $100 per month. Apply to Box 853, THE CHINA PRESS. 10190

FLAT to be let 1st September, very centrally situated. Modern building. Tls. 215. Apply to Box No. 998, THE CHINA PRESS. 10150 M 26

FOR RENT. Well furnished apartment, 4 roomed, with usual facilities, Corner Szechuen and Nanking Roads. Available at once. For terms apply to Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 281

Situations Vacant

WANTED experienced English Chinese translator. Good salary to right man. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS. 67730 M 14

WANTED. A reliable chauffeur for two weeks. Apply 179 North Szechuen Road. 67678 M 11

Situations Wanted

A Well Educated lady offers her service to children or as chaperon, during voyage to America, in May or June instant, in exchange for passage. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS. 67723 M 11

COMPETENT Chinese Typist, with good knowledge of English, filing, cable and general office work, desires position. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS. 67724 M 14

WANTED Experienced American or English saleslady for ladies apparel shop. Married or single. Apply to Box 882, THE CHINA PRESS. 67690 M 11

LADY (Chinese) experienced in booking, typing, filing, present employed, seeks better position. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS. 67722 M 13

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T.F. 66

AN Experienced French nurse desires a position for taking care of young children or old ones. Good recommendations furnished. Apply to Box 885, THE CHINA PRESS, 67694 M 13

HOUSE Boy, cook boy, desires position in American home. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS. 67676 M 11

ENERGETIC Chinese, with 15 year's business experience, good translator and bookkeeper, desires change, A.1. reference. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS. 67679 M 11

LADY Stenographier with 5 years experience seeks position. Apply to Box 872, THE CHINA PRESS. 67672 M 11

YOUNG Chinese chemist seeks position in laboratory, factory, company or in the capacity of a mathematics, chemistry teacher in schools. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 1241, THE CHINA PRESS. 66685 M 10

YOUNG Lady of good family seeks position as day companion to children or invalid. Cheerful dispositon. University graduate; speaks five languages. Very moderate salary. Personal interview solicited. Apply to Box 874, THE CHINA PRESS. 10192 M 11

YOUNG Lady of good appearance and pleasing personality speaking five languages, seeks position in millinery or modiste's establishment. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 875, THE CHINA PRESS. 10193 M 11

EXPERT Accountant, to handle books, organise modern system accounting, make financial reports, desires work after office hours. Apply to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS. 67625 M 11

Educational

JAPANESE, Britisher wishes experienced tutor to teach conversation Japanese. State terms. Apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS. 67706 M 11

Houses For Sale

THE China Realty Company, Ltd., offer the following properties:

1 FERRY Road, corner Bubbling Well Road, Modern residence of 4 Living and 7 Bed rooms. Large Garden with Tennis Lawns, old trees and Conservatory, Garage and ample servants' quarters.

T11,000 will purchase cosy villa in Kiangwan Road. Ideal place for those who appreciate outdoor life.

TWO small foreign residences in Darroch Road, both let to good tenants.

WONGLO Road. Substantial foreign residence of 5 rooms with usual servants' quarters, well stocked garden and lawn.

ROUTE Vallon, Modern residence, 5 rooms, lawn, garage etc. Moderate price.

FOR further particulars apply to The China Realty Company, Ltd. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Bldg. Entrance, 1 Foochow Road. 67608

FOR Sale. Seven room residence. Modern plumbing, Central heating, garage etc. standing on 3½ mow land, Yu Yuen Road. Apply to Box 887, THE CHINA PRESS. 67728 M 11

A MODERN Home in Rue Pottier built by architect himself for himself, bargain price Tls. 35,000. Terms can be arranged. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS. 67727 M 11

TSINGTAU, excellent modern house for sale. Apply to Box 1033, THE CHINA PRESS. 10031 M 69

Real Estate Wanted

WANTED real estate, in small or large lots in Central District, Please submit likely lots to Box No. 1135, THE CHINA PRESS. 10108

BUYER wishes to purchase good Chinese property. Applicant please state particulars of district area and rental, etc. to Box No. 1136, THE CHINA PRESS. 10109

ADVERTISER is in the market for property in the Western District near the New French Club. Applicants please get in touch with Box No. 1137, THE CHINA PRESS. 10110

Garages To Let

NEW Garages in Young Allen Court apartment house compound situated just off Chapoo Road, East of Quinsan Gardens. Rental Tls. 10. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS. 67720 M 18

Business Opportunities

WANTED, active (or sleeping) partner, any nationality, with about Tls. 30,000 capital to take over and amalgamate two long established Import-Export offices. Applications treated confidential. Apply to Box 329, THE CHINA PRESS. 67559

Offices, To Let

TO LET. Godown and office at 9, 9a, and 10 Hankow Road. Apply to The Continental Corporation of China, 136, Szechuen Road. 67397

TO LET Spacious and desirable Offices now in occupation of the Asia Banking Corporation can be divided, with Strong room at either end of the premises. Total floor space 11,624 sq. ft. For further particulars apply to China Realty Company, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building C. 865. T F 283

TO be let. Desirable offices, 25 Jinkee Road. All modern conveniences. Rent includes light, Central heating, cold and hot water in every office. Apply Chung Foo Union Bank, 27 Jinkee Road. 67563

FOR Rent floor office, Central district, 1,500 square feet, steam heating, along with spacious concrete fire proof vault. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 294

TO LET. Ground floor, suitable for shop-front or office. Central district. Moderate rental. Address Box 818, THE CHINA PRESS. 67317 M 2

OFFICES TO LET. Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Building, 50 Avenue Edward VII, fourth and fifth floor, modern, large and small. Rental includes rates, elevators, light and water. Please apply Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Ltd. 50 Avenue Edward VII. 67344 M 20

OFFICES. Three nice ground floor offices, central district, steam-heated, single office or suite of two or three rooms. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Telephone Central 8222. No. 30

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7 Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T F 135

OFFICES suitable for persons conducting a business that requires a central and safe building available at moderate rental. Apply to Box 993, THE CHINA PRESS. 10168 M 30

TO LET. Ground floor offices and godown on Szechuen Road. Rental reasonable. Apply to Box No. 979, THE CHINA PRESS. 10163 M 30

OFFICES, first floor modern building, corner of two important thoroughfares, available immediately. Suitable especially for doctors, lawyers. Apply Box 981, THE CHINA PRESS. 10164 M 30

GROUND Floor Space, Kiukiang Road, suitable for large Bank, available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA PRESS. 10033 M 31

LARGE suite of offices to be let, modern building, July/August, very suitable business quarter. Apply to Box No. 977, THE CHINA PRESS. 10162 M 30

TO LET, big office rooms. Centrally located. Rent moderate. Apply to City Bank of Shanghai Ltd. 51B Kiangse Road. T F 234

Furnished Rooms To Let

Connaught
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Double and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET, with full board, one small attic room. Telephone North 482.

Bostonia
61 Carter Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 883. Tennis Court.

TO LET. One large well furnished room, with bathroom attached. Without board. Price moderate. Apply 95 Range Road. 67673

504 AVENUE Joffre, 8 rooms attic, servants' quarters, garage, stable, garden Modern sanitary arrangement. Rental T160. Tel. West 4338. 67729 M 18

CENTRAL. In private family. One well furnished room. Lift service. All commodities, 134 Szechuen Road, corner Hongkong Road, 3rd floor. 67733 M 11

NEAR Bubbling Well Road, private boarding house. To let, 2 bedsitting rooms, baths, verandahs. Excellent home, good cooking. Moderate price. Also large attic, 59 Seymour Road, off Lee Cheng Doun Private Road. West 3029. 67733

11 YUEN Ming Yuen Road. Private board residence for gentlemen and families. Best Central location, near Bund. 67566 M 11

TO LET. Western district, large furnished South balcony room, with bathroom, telephone, breakfast if desired. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS. 67726 M 11

TO LET. First class furnished rooms with bathrooms attached 128 Boone Road and 55 Range Road. 67713 M 13

NICE Rooms. Modern convenience, tennis, French town, preferably for bachelors. American cooking. Tel. West 1795. 67637

ABOUT May 15th, a large very well furnished front room, bath attached, every conveniences, for two persons. 24 Carter Road, Mrs. Talan. 67675 M 11

MELBOURNE House, 12a Quinsan Garden, to let, furnished rooms, with board, daily and monthly rates, moderate terms. Tel. North 63. 67648 M 12

ELEGANTLY Furnished double bedroom bath attached, facing South. Excellent table and service. $80 single, 140 per couple. 34 Haskell Road. 67581 M 11

TO LET, in French Concession, 10 minutes from Bund, one furnished room in private family. Close to park and tram lines. Suitable for one or two bachelors. Apply to Box 854, THE CHINA PRESS. 10191 M 31

REAL American Cooking. Not supervised but actually cooked by American. Beautifully furnished rooms, cool, clean. No mosquitoes. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens. 67464

A101, Avenue Road, near Gordon Road. New private boarding house, well furnished double and single rooms, with private bathroom, excellent food and service. Phone W. 3088. 67013

Used Cars

FOR Sale Ford touring Car. Excellent running condition, self starter, side screens. T350, or near offer. 173 Jessfield Road. 67707 M 12

Furnished Rooms Wanted

FURNISHED Room without board wanted. Write full particulars and rent to Box No. 358, THE CHINA PRESS. 67725

Shops To Let

FOR RENT. Excellent shop space, 1500 square feet, on Nanking Road. For terms and particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F 297

TO LET, shop in magnificent corner position. Best part Nanking Road. Available immediately. Area 875 square feet. Apply to Box 957, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 251

LARGE Shop, best part Nanking Road, may be available by end of year. Lessors prepared to discuss terms with prospective tenants. Apply to Box No. 980, THE CHINA PRESS. 10153 M 30

LARGE Shop on Nanking Road, near Bund, available this fall, rental Tls. 750. Apply to Box No. 1007, THE CHINA PRESS. 10032 M 31

Exchange and Mart

WRIGHT and Belyea. Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150, H.P. each. can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright Woosung. T. F 2

FOR Sale. Brand new 3 speed bicycle of best grade. 22 inch frame. Cost $165. Will be sold to best offer, as owner has left Shanghai. Inspection on application to Box No. 888, THE CHINA PRESS. 67732 M 13

THE Woman's Exchange is having a clearance sale, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning. A new lot of Irish linen handkerchiefs, embroidered kimonas, new cross stitch, and Swatow linen just in. 93 Avenue du Roi Albert. 67729 M 14

ROSS Microscope, 10" tube, mechanical stage and all fittings and accessories. Apply to Box 886, THE CHINA PRESS. 67718 M 11

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop," 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 20

RARE Curios for sale. Bronzewares of Chow dynasty. Different chinawares of Tang Sung Ming and Ching dynasties including Chung Yao, celadon, "Kang Hsi" decorated vases and "Chien Lung" glass decorated vase (Kuo Yue Hsien). Apply to Mr. Ma c/o T. K. Wu, Shunpao office, Shangtung Road, Shanghai. 67497

FOR Sale 35 H. Motor. Reasonable price apply to Box 832, THE CHINA PRESS. 67388 M 11

PIANO in first class condition for sale or hire. Tel. West 2778. 67666

FOR SALE. Corona typewriter. Excellent condition. $75. Reply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS. 67628

FOR Sale. A beautiful, greenish, old vase and a number of other valuable curios. Apply to 71 In Anhsm Road. 67530 M 13

Real Estate For Sale

LOTS for sale. 2.66 Mows at Edinburgh Road and 5.141 Mows at Rue de Seiyes. Address Box No. 879, THE CHINA PRESS. 67614

Summer Resorts

SUMMER RESORT. Accommodations to be had in a beautiful home at Peitaiho. For particulars apply to Box 890, THE CHINA PRESS. 67740 M 13

KULING HOTEL KULING. Best and most central situation in Kuling. All rooms with private bathroom and verandah attached. Large dancing hall and lounge rooms. Under Foreign supervision. Daily and monthly rates. Apply: Manager.

Professional

Young Educated European lady, gives massage & manicure. Apply 307 A. Ave. Joffre. Daily. 67691 M 13

BEAUTY Specialist. Open for engagements from 15th May. Willing to work for a salary. Expert Manicurist, face massage etc. Many years experience in Hotels. Good hard worker. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS. 67698 M 13

Outdoor Sports By Tad

JOHN T. KING
VEGETABLES
WOTS DE MATT?
WOTS THE MATTER WID THE OLD DODGER IN THE LOT BACK THERE? DID HE LOSE SOMETHING?
YEAH-I THINK HE'S OFF HIS NUT- HE SAYS THE BABY THREW THE EAST WIND OUTA THE WINDOW- HE'S HARMLESS-
OUTDOOR SPORTS
RAZZING THE MA-JONG EXPERT WHO IS IN THE LOT HUNTING FOR PART OF HIS SET.
AD 2-12

Anti-Pneumonia Serum Discovered By Harvard Savant

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Boston, May 9.—It is announced that Dr. Lloyd Felton of Harvard University has discovered an anti-pneumonia serum which, it is claimed, will reduce the number of deaths from pneumonia by 25 to 50 percent.

Mexico Minister On Waiting List

(*Reuter's Press Service*)

Peking, May 7.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested the President to place upon the waiting list for appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary abroad, Mr. Wang Chi-tseng, former Minister to Mexico. The President has complied with this request, and Mr. Wang is instructed to remain in Peking pending appointment.

Cabinet Approves Mixed Court Plan; Order Negotiations

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Peking, May 10.—At the cabinet meeting today, the three terms proposed by the Diplomatic corps about the question of the Mixed Court of Shanghai were discussed and it was decided to accept them. The Waichiaopu is to refer the question to the doyen of the Diplomatic corps and open official negotiations.

O.I.C. Guarantee

If O.I.C. Glasses are not satisfactory, for any reason, and regardless of who fitted them, bring us the prescription of any other oculist— we will fill it with a new pair of glasses—

FREE of CHARGE

Can we say more?

No other optical office has ever made such on offer!—O.I.C. professional and financial pre-eminence enables us to unreservedly guarantee and make good every pair of O.I.C. Glasses.

'O. I. C.' - "Shur-on"

A combination of an internationally advertised frame, backed by the originators of modern "style in glasses" together with financial resources of over one million dollars and the largest, most modern and best equipped optical offices in the Orient.

These photos depict Mr. Lou Yiu Hyde whom the "China Press" recently referred to as "The Rudolph Valentino of Chinese Filmdom." Mr. Hyde Starred in "Evidence"—the photo-play produced locally, and has many admirers. He is a Princeton Graduate and prominent in local circles.

These photos were taken for wide circulation in Europe and America by the Shur-on manufacturers as proof of the world-wide popularity of their product.

"Ching Kwong" 明光 which means "Glasses as bright as the light from three Suns," is featured just as prominently in the China Press as "O.I.C." in every foreign newspaper.

O.I.C. enjoys the patronage of the most prominent Chinese business and profes sional men.

Above Mr. F. S. Hodges, "Shur-on" Representative, demonstrating to Mr. Lou Yiu Hyde the advantage of O. I. C.-"Shur-on styles.

O. I. C. Sir Wm. Crookes

$5

Are worn and endorsed by the leading professional and business men of Shanghai. Any Lens Prescription can be obtained for $5.00—at this price we have made hundreds of new friends. The regular price is from $15-25 depending on the prescription—we charge the difference to advertising and gain your friendship.

$5

Oculists' Institute Co.

Oculists—Optometrists—Opticians

49a NANKING ROAD

Above Mr. F. S. Hodges, "Shur-on" Representative, demonstrating to Mr. Lou Yiu Hyde the advantage of O. I C.-"Shur-on" styles.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IN PICTURES

BOY PRODIGY WINS NEW HONORS.

美國維珍尼亞梅年僅二十才名譽超近被委爲英美牛津大學同樂會秘書職云

W.J. MAIER, JR.

William J. Maier, Jr., only 20 years old, a Huntington, W. Va. prodigy, has won a new honor, this time being elected secretary of the British-American Club at Oxford University. Maier entered Harvard at 16, won the Massachusetts Rhodes scholarship to Oxford in his second year, graduated in his third year, when he was only 19, was elevated to the honor class in his second year, and simultaneously became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. Back in West Virginia he graduated from high school at 15 as valedictorian of his class, the same year winning the silver cup offered by the West Virginia State University for the best Latin essay. He will graduate from Oxford next year and return to Harvard for a special law course.

Earthquake Forecaster to Reveal Methods.

意大利盤德教授對于所發地震預言頗多中驗彼近允授密書一封于天文台主任巴格教授書中所述即如何預知日本哥崙比亞秘魯及意大利等地震惟此書須待彼物化後方可啓視云

Prof. Bendani

Prof. Benuani, of Rome, Italy, who has successfully predicted so many recent earthquakes, has promised Prof. Poggi, director of the observatory there, that he will soon deposit with a notary public a sealed envelope, to be opened after his death, containing documents revealing just how he was able to forecast the Japanese disaster, earthquakes in Colombia and Peru, and minor disturbances in Italy.

PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE DAY'S NEWS.

日(一)美國著名刑法大家費爾德(二)英國釀酒家赫德拿爵士近在倫敦否認製酒赴美(三)參議員魯濱遜在紐約演說政府宜注重商業(四)依里諾司代表麥克靜投呈地價表于汽車大王福德氏(五)國會調查船政部委員長拉安德(六)五歲童子羅傑由孟去司德國隻身至支家谷

Above: T.B. FELDER, SIR BRODERICK HARTWELL & J.T. ROBINSON
Below: J.O. McKENZIE, W.C. WRIGHT & DICK ROGERS

Thomas B. Felder, of New York City and Atlanta, Ga., one of America's foremost criminal lawyers, has been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in New York on the charge of accepting money from clients on the allegedly false impression that he could "fix" Attorney-General Daugherty. U. S. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas, in a speech in New York City, declared the Government must keep its hand on business, because the growth of the trust problem tended Big Business toward sovereignty. Sir Broderick Hartwell, British liquor running knight, denied in London the report that he was aboard the palatial yacht Istar, anchored in rum row, 12 miles off the American Coast near New York, peddling liquor in huge quantities. Representative John O. McKenzie, of Illinois, has presented the Henry Ford bid for the purchase of Muscle Shoals to the House. William C. Wright, of Maine, has been named chairman of the House Committee to investigate the U. S. Shipping Board. At the manly age of five, Dick Rogers, a waif, of Manchester, N. H., has arrived alone in Chicago, on his way to Los Angeles, where he has been adopted by a well-to-do family.

SCIENCE PUTS O. K. ON THIS WEDDING.

加州大學心理學生魯濱遜女士與同校醫科生麥克靜結婚儷影

Mr & Mrs Malcolm McKenzie

Mrs. Malcolm McKenzie, formerly Miss Guinevere Robinson, student of psychology at the University of California, is pictured here with her husband, senior medical student at the university. They were married only after taking and passing 100 per cent a psychological test to insure a happy marriage.

California Jurist Takes Navy Post.

加州高等審判廳長韋爾伯現被委爲海軍部秘書云

JUDGE CURTIS WILBUR

Curtis D. Wilbur, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, has been appointed Secretary of the Navy and has accepted.

PUP IS FULL OF PEP AND SILVER.

舊金山海拿醫生與其助手近用手術醫治一小犬云

Dr. Jean Krueger & Dr. Gustav B. Henno

Dr. Gustav B. Henno, San Francisco vetinarian, and his assistant, Dr. Jean Krueger, are shown with a valuable brindle pup on which they operated successfully. They secured a silver screw and eight inches of silver wire in the broken leg of the dog, and the animal will soon be in the dog show class.

Disabled War Veterans Honor Mrs. Wilson.

紐約第一人在歐戰時受傷之海菜司令近代表受傷軍士公贈一弔文于威爾遜夫人

Frank Haley

Commander Frank Haley, of the New York Chapter, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, and the first man from New York State to be wounded in France in 1917, went to Washington to present to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson a set of resolutions of condolence from the wounded men of the war.

HAS UNCLE JOE QUIT SMOKING

美國思格婁之最近攝影

Uncle Joe Cannon

Here is the most recent photograph of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, for so many terms the Czar of Congress, snapped at his home in Danville, Ill. The ex-Congressman, seated at the radio in his home, is without the inevitable cigar, one of the few pictures ever made of him without it.

Ship's Nurse Heroine of Sea Disaster.

看護婦塞伯女士專在船中看護船客傳畫作夜毫不稍懈云

MISS VERA TULLBERG

When the liner Kungsholm reached New York her ship's nurse, Miss Vera Tullberg, of Lund, Sweden, had been dubbed the "Angel of the Kungsholm" by the seventeen survivors of the steamer Obernau, which foundered off Cape Breton. They suffered terribly from exposure in open boats before being picked up, and she worked night and day to relieve their sufferings.

AMERICAN WOMAN TURNS ON PRINCE.

美國鐵路鉅子之女納茜夫人近與埃及太子薛氏比版賽一鑽戒正發生糾爭

MRS. JEAN NASH & PRINCE SABIT BEY

Above are pictured Mrs. Jean Nash, daughter of an American railway man, and Prince Sabit Bey, an Egyptian, with whom she was accused in Paris of pawning a $10,000 diamond and emerald brooch which had not been paid for. Mrs. Nash admitted she was with the Prince when he parted with the brooch to Danish Consul Van De Zee, but that she remained in an automobile during the conversation between the two men. She asserted she would charge the Prince with passing worthless checks unless he appeared to absolve her. Mrs. Nash recently was reported engaged to Baron Herbert Lederman Warlberg, of Berlin, but announcement was made later that the engagement had been broken off.

390,000,000 Loaves of Bread Yearly.

紐約華德莉包公司每年共出莉包三億九千萬枚每週共用麵粉二萬五千袋圖中即董事長華德君云

William B. Ward

William B. Ward, of New York City, only 40, is president of the Ward Baking Corporation, which, with 16 plants in 12 large cities, turns out 390,000,000 loaves of bread yearly, using 25,000 barrels of flour weekly. He is fourth of his line in direct descent to head the corporation. Recent mergers make this the world's largest bread company.

Our New York Letter

Staten Island Murder Mystery Unsolved; Bobbed-Haired Girl Bandit Terrorises City; Democracy Urged As Panacea For European Ills; Newly Discovered Tablets Show Moses Author Of First Five Books Of Bible; Self-styled Provisional President Of Africa Makes Plea For Republic; Canadians Attracted To The United States

(From Our Own Correspondent)

New York, April 2.—On March 25th Mrs. Walter Bauer was shot to death near Chelsea, Staten Island, N.Y. under mysterious circumstances and since that time the combined forces of the New York City and Staten Island police have failed to arrest the murderer. Public feeling and interest are deeply stirred and thousands of dollars have been offered for the apprehension and conviction of the criminal.

The young mother was driving her car upon a road which ran through a wooded section of the Island and was accompanied by her mother and two small children. A heavy truck was encountered on the road and Mrs. Bauer was forced to drive into a ditch at the side of the road from which she was later unable to extricate her car. She left her mother and children in the car and started to walk to a nearby village with a view of obtaining assistance when she was seen to meet a man driving a closed car and to enter the car with him and proceed in the direction of the village. A few minutes later she was found dead by the roadside within a few hundred feet of where she had entered the car, and the driver had disappeared. She had been shot to death after a bitter struggle with some one, presumably with the driver of the car who had offered to take her to the village where she had hoped to get assistance in extricating her own car from the ditch.

Bloodhounds failed to take up the scent at the scene of the crime, garages have been searched for cars of the same description as the one driven by the man whose car she was seen to enter and scores of persons have been interrogated. While no arrests have been made it is rumored that circumstantial evidence will be presented to a grand jury at an early date.

BOB-HAIRED GIRL BANDIT

Unique in the annals of police history in New York City and Brooklyn is the case of the "bobbed-haired girl bandit" and her male accomplice, who have been terrorising small shopmen, robbing a score or more stores and the customers found there during the past two months. Their latest depredation of yesterday, April 1, resulted in the shooting of an employe of the National Biscuit Company at 1000 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

The usual plan followed by the pair has been to enter a shop or small store, "cover" the proprietor and customers with revolvers, line them up alongside of the wall and take their money and the receipts from the cash register. After this has been accomplished the pair of youthful bandits warn their victims and keep them awed while an escape is made in a waiting automobile which is always at the curb with motor running. Usually the cars used have been stolen before and abandoned after the robberies thus preventing apprehension by tracing the cars.

The girl with bobbed hair has a way of remarking energetically to those being robbed: "Make it snappy!" She is accustomed to being obeyed without demurrer. But yesterday a young man who was behind the cashier's cage failed to obey promptly and for his negligence received two bullets which may prove fatal, according to advices from the hospital. This latest hold-up was followed by their get-away in a taxi-cab which had been hired for the purpose. The driver at the time, bound and gagged, was in the tonneau of the car and helpless to give any alarm. He had been hired and instructed to drive the bandits to Prospect Park where in a lonely spot he was commanded to submit to being bound and gagged and placed in the rear of the car on the floor remaining there until the robbery and the escape had been consummated when he was found at 1330 Atlantic Avenue and told his story. He said that after he had been bound with picture wire and gagged the young man took the wheel and drove to some place and stopped the car, left the motor running and disappeared for a minute or two with the young woman. He heard two shots fired and presently the pair returned and drove off without delay. He was able to give the police a very good description of the couple and it is believed that apprehension may result at an early date.

PANACEA FOR EUROPE'S ILLS

Discussion continues unabated as to the cure for European ills. There are those who hold that Democracy can cure Europe and that order would eventually be restored out of the present existing chaos if the people could establish a government of themselves, for themselves and by themselves. A distinction between growth resulting from the people and their work and governments and their work is made, it being said that Democracy means an individualistic and self-reliant, self-confident people while Autocracy means a servile people lacking in initiative.

Government may become efficient, as was the case with Germany before the war, but the people also may become servile as was also the case in large measure with the German people prior to the war. There are those who advocate that Democracy ultimately results in progress, even though slow at times and impeded by stupidity and inefficiency, and that its progress flows in large measure from the fact that the people of a Democracy are individualistic and self-confident, possessing characteristics of initiative and agressiveness.

Conceding for the sake of argument that a people, like an individual, learn by doing rather than by having things done for them, and that the people are backward in the administration of government by themselves, the fact nevertheless remains that it will be some time yet before the nations can ever hope to attain in Europe the same degree of efficiency in self-government as the people have achieved in America during the past century and a half. This is suggested upon the assumption, which may be a violent one for all that, that the people in Europe will continue to want and strive for self-government.

NEWLY DISCOVERED TABLETS

According to a statement attributed to Dr. Wilson of Princeton, the claim that the first five books of the Old Testament were written by Moses or under his direction has received additional corroboration. This theory has received further support through the discovery of tablets of clay in Babylonia on which inscriptions appear which have been translated. Critics heretofore have questioned the contention that Moses wrote the Books of Genesis, Exodus, Levitious, Numbers and Deuteronomy, which are called the "Pentateuch."

It is now urged that the Pentateuch was originally written in Hebrew and this contention has been the subject of dispute for years, notwithstanding evidence in the nature of names, dates and places in said five books tending to establish that they were written in Hebrew. It is said that the language on the newly dicovered tablets is known as the Sumarian dialect, which was the official language of Babylonia before its conquest by the Senites, and that the same expressions are repeated in parentheses in Hebrew, a fact tending to prove that the Egyptians also understood Hebrew at that time.

PRESIDENT OF AFRICA MAKES PLEA

Marcus Garey, who is out on bail pending appeal from conviction in a Federal Court for misusing the mails, has been addressing large mass meetings at Madison Square Garden and elsewhere in behalf of a project for negro colonisation of Africa. The colonists are to be drawn from the American Negro citizens chiefly and transported from here to Africa.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association, dedicated to the establishment of a black republic in Africa, has been actively supporting the movement which is reported to have six million adherents in all parts of the world. Recruits would be gathered not only in the United States but in the West Indies and other lands, having negroes who might become interested in the scheme to found a homeland and establish a republic.

The local meetings have been enlivened by the presence of the African Legion, dressed in gold laced and braided uniforms with impressive plumage; the Royal Guards, the Black Cross Nurses, the Royal Engineering Corps, the Royal Medical Corps and others, have been present.

The keynote of the pleas being thus made by the socalled Provisional President and his corps of supporting speakers seems to be found in this sentence: "We are asking a just and righteous world to restore Africa to her scattered and abused children."

A petition urging the United States Congress to aid the enterprise has been circulated for signatures among the colored audiences in attendance upon the mass meetings and it is understood that many signed the petitions.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE

It was said years ago that "Eternal Vigilance is the price of liberty." Recently certain of our publicists and writers have been saying, in effect, the same thing, that the very form of the United States Government is imperiled by teachings emanating from Russia.

Subsequent to the World war, widespread interest has been noted in connection with movements denoting mental reaction against war. Speakers allied with religious organisations, or claiming so to be allied, and others associated with one kind or another of numerous socalled uplift movements, have been pleading the Cause of Peace and preaching the doctrine of good will among the nations of the earth. Apparently a very good case has been made out against war. But now a warning has been sounded and the finger of suspicion has been pointed at the very things which have been said in favor of peace. A great army of secret propagandists are said to be in our midst and engaged in dispensing a pacifist nostrum which will lull us into a sense of false security and result in the final destruction of our very government. The agents are said to be in the pay of Moscow and under the direction of representatives having an interest in overthrowing the present Government of the United States and paving the way for Sovietism.

The alarm is sounded that all pacifist plans are a part and parcel of the propaganda designed to bring about the fall of free government and the establishment here of Sovietism. Attention is called to the alleged fact that thousands of publications are being sent broadcast throughout the country to teachers, preachers and college students in an effort to prepare the way for and in behalf of Bolshevik doctrines; that various organisations of radicals are busy and aiding in various ways the campaign against Democratic institutions and in favor of the Moscow Plan.

Warning is also made by those who have studied existing conditions and who profess to see danger ahead, that adherents of the Bolshevik Cause are taking advantage of the present state of mass mind, which is one that is surfeited with war, to sow the seeds of discord and discontent against all governmental authority as at present constituted.

CANADIANS COME TO U. S.

No one thinks, much less advocates, the building of forts and fortifications along the three thousand miles, and more, of the border separating Canada from the United States. The countries have enjoyed peace for many years. No invasions of a hostile nature are now feared by any one on either side of that imaginary line and every day sees a stream of citizens of both countries flowing back and forth from one to the other. And all this coming and going is made easier by reason of the common language and customs existing in both countries. Since prohibition became the national law of the United States, summer tourists have found that Canada has many newly discovered points of interest, scenically and otherwise. Then too in the winter the American hunter has gone into the Northern country in quest of big game including the moose and other game.

But prohibition, to the contrary notwithstanding, Canadians have also been finding something in the United States that draws them here during the past few months. In fact according to reports which are more or less current increasingly large numbers have been arriving in this country. Probably higher wages than those in Canada have contributed to the movement. The industrial pursuits of the United States are comparatively well developed and work at good wages has been generally available. It is easy to travel from any civilised community almost in Canada to such cities as Detroit, Chicago and New York and the ambitious Canadian gives such a trip but little concern. It is a common, everyday affair. Canadian authorities, however, are said to be "viewing with alarm" the movement of so many toward the United States. A problem of vital importance has been presented for solution and ways and means to check the flow have been under discussion and consideration by officials. Hope is not wanting altogether and the view has been expressed there that many will leave the United States at the first signs of business depression and return to Canada. Then, too, the quota from England to the United States has been filled and immigrants will not be permitted to come into this country from there for several months. This condition will have a tendency to increase immigration from England to Canada and the United States' loss will be Canada's gain.

Estimates indicate that during the past few months Canadians have been arriving here at a rate that would, if kept up, result in an annual loss of some three hundred thousands to Canada. Probably aside from the close proximity of the countries, there exists a mutual understanding, similarity of race and language which combine to make business and social relations between the two people easy to transact. This too quite likely tends to accelerate the continuous travel between the two countries.

DARNING SOCKS

Comment has been general to the effect that the New York working girls are among the neatest and best dressed in the country; and speculation has been indulged in concerning how they accomplish that feat so successfully. It is well known that the eternal quest for time is one that confronts all dwellers in the metropolis. Distances are great to and from office and many spend as much as two hours daily on trains to and from work. Often one hears it lamented that it is more difficult to get things done in New York City than elsewhere. Therefore, ways and means are discovered and adopted to save time, for necessity truly becomes the mother of invention.

Recently while in a Fifth Avenue establishment the following telephone conversation was overheard:

"Hello! Yes, this is Lucile. I just wanted to invite you to come to my party Thursday evening. Several of the girls are coming. No! Don't bring any of your work. We are going to darn all my stockings and mend all my things. Yes, we will all meet at your house next time."

From the conversation it was apparent that these social affairs were progressive; that the young ladies were meeting weekly, or oftener at each others homes and while enjoying a social evening together were darning and mending each other's clothing.

"SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD"

In 1874, tradition has it, Mrs. Harriet Danks inspired her husband Hart Pease Danks, to write the harmony of one of the tenderest love songs of all ages. That song has touched the chords of many a heart and thrilled its countless thousands, the words having been those of E. E. Rexford. The first verse is familiar to everybody:

"Darling, I am growing old.
Silver threads among the gold
Shine upon my brow today.
Life is fading fast away.
But, my darling you will be,
Always young and fair to me.
Yes, my darling you will be,
Always young and fair to me."

Recently, Mrs. Danks passed from this earth after many years alone and in poverty. Her husband died in a Philadelphia rooming house several years ago with a copy of the "Silver Threads" in his hand on which he had scribbled: "Its hard to grow old alone." He had separated from his wife years before his death and after prosperity came to him from the royalties on the song. With prosperity came domestic discord and separation which thwarted the prophecy: "But, my darling, you will be always young and fair to me." Both he and his wife lived to see the beautiful sentiments drowned in loneliness and possibly to realise to the fullest measure the cup of sorrow from which those who grow old alone are compelled to drink. It has been estimated that the royalties on the song have amounted to approximately $100,000. In late years strife also followed between the daughter and son—who differed over the estate. For years, while the family of Danks was divided and torn with strife, the song has continued to be sung by lovers throughout the world.

PUBLIC SPEAKING TAUGHT

The sphere of the trained nurse is broadening. She is now being urged to study public speaking in classes in order that she may meet the increasing duties coming to her. She no longed can rely upon been allowed to do all the good she can without being heard. She must hereafter be heard as well as seen. She possesses a potential influence in the community for good second to none other. Henceforth she will be a missionary of health, which is wealth, in tenement, factory and shop. She will conduct mothers' meetings, address community center audiences and generally teach people how to better regulate their lives in accordance with good living and high ideals of health. Her voice will be called for to address gatherings of various kinds on topics of hygiene and sanitation. She will have a place on the staffs of corporations, carry the banner of Americanisation to the foreign element in our midst and be a potent exponent of sane doctrines of good health, right living and right thinking.

To better fit and prepare the trained nurse for a broader sphere of usefulness to society, classes are being held in New York Hospitals where the rudiments of public speaking and reading are

(Continued on Page 12)

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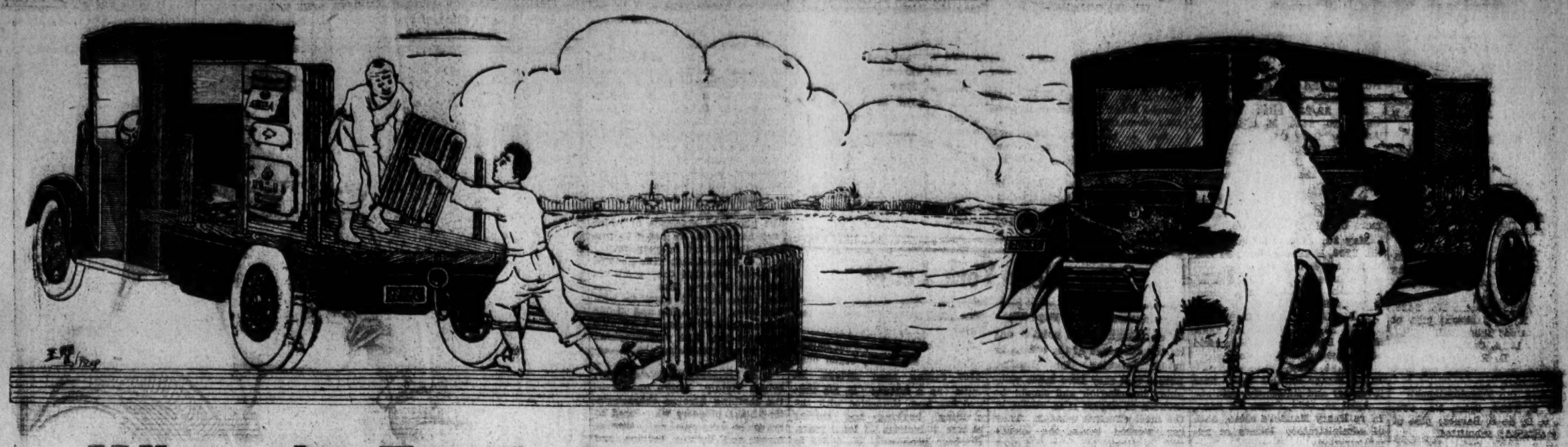

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United States Court

MOTION CALENDAR

May 12, 1924, Commencing at 10:00 a.m., Cause No. 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman. Motion to set for hearing. Haskell & Moss; R. B. S. Chen.

HEARINGS:

May 1, 1924, Cause No. 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; on argument of counsel.

May 2, 1924, Cause No. 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.; testimony taken of E. W. Miller.

May 2, 1924, Cause No. 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; on argument of counsel.

May 2, 1924, Cause No. 2428, U. S. v. H. P. Jackson; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

May 2, 1924, Cause No. 2418, U. S. v. H. D. Roberts; on District Attorney's motion for forfeiture of bail.

(Before the Commissioner)

May 3, 1924, Crim. No. 599, U. S. v. B. de S. Barnes; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

May 3, 1924, Crim. No. 595, U. S. v. W. Richmond; plea of entered; submitted.

JUDGMENTS & ORDERS:

April 30, 1924, Cause No. 1282, In re Fred J. Mitchell's estate; order for closing administration.

May 1, 1924, Cause No. 2352, A. Rau v. L. V. C. Rau; decree.

May 2, 1924, Cause No. 2418, U. S. v. H. D. Roberts; order for forfeiture of bail.

(By the Commissioner)

May 3, 1924, Crim. No. 599, U. S. v. B. de S. Barnes; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

May 3, 1924, Crim. No. 595, U. S. v. W. Richmond; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

May 13, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2384, Charles A. Stewart v. Gardner Crane.

May 13, 1924, 10.30 a.m., Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.

May 13, 1924, Cause No. 2282, China American Trading Co. v. The Fearon Daniel Co.

May 13, 1924, Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation et al.

May 14, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen Meyer & Co., Ltd.

May 14, 1924, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co.

May 15, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.

May 20, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.

May 21, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2369, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co.

May 22/23, 1924 10 a.m., Cause No. 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.

May 27, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc. et al.

May 28, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. Gilmore United Petroleum Co.

May 30, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2203, Brandt & Rodgers Ltd. v. Berthel & Co., Inc.

September 24, 1923, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

April 29, 1924, Cause No. 2399, Maurice David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.; amended complaint.

April 30, 1924, Cause No. 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; final inventory and statement; receipts.

April 30, 1924, Cause No. 2401, In re Henry Mandel's estae; oath of administrator; letters of administration.

April 30, 1924, Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; praecipe for subpoena duces tecum; subpoena duces tecum issued.

May 1, 1924, Cause No. 2429, China Motors, Ltd. v. Charles F. Garry; record on appeal from Hankow Consular Court.

May 1, 1924, Cause No. 2222, P. E. Andrews v. M. G. Andrews; motion for judgment.

May 1, 1924, Cause No. 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. The Shanghai Building Co. et al.; stipulation.

May 2, 1924, Cause No. 2203, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. v. C. Berthel & Co., Inc.; notice of motion to set.

May 2, 1924, Cause No. 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; motion to vacate default.

May 3, 1924, Cause No. 2288, B. Holman v. I. Herskovitz & Bro. Inc.; depositions.

May 3, 1924, Cause No. 2430, U. S. v. James Kelly; information.

May 3, 1924, Cause No. 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; defendant's brief.

May 5, 1924, Cause No. 1032, The Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; defendant's brief on moton for new trial.

May 5, 1924, Cause No. 1915, In re Paul Edmund Dailey's estate; inventory; petition for closing estate.

May 6, 1924, Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.

(By the Commissioner)

April 30, 1924, Estate No. 46, In re David Weiss's estate; inventory.

April 30, 1924, Estate No. 48, In re William P. McLaren's estate; inventory.

April 30, 1924, Civil No. 162, Soocha Singh v. American Express Co.; demurrer.

May 1, 1924, Crim. No. 598, U. S. v. Gordon D. Clark; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

May 1, 1924, Crim. No. 599, U. S. v. B. de S. Barnes; complaint.

May 2, 1924, Civil No. 163, Marcel Darre v. A. Landau & Co. Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

May 2, 1924, Crim. No. 600, U. S. v. Loyd E. Brown; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

May 2, 1924, Crim. No. 601, U. S. v. Loyd E. Brown; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

May 2, 1924, Civil No. 164, Z. K. Sung v. E. Rowan; complaint; summons issued.

May 2, 1924, Civil No. 163, Marcel Darre v. A. Landau & Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

Our New York Letter

(Continued from Page 10)

being taught. It is pointed out by the advocates of the course in public speaking for trained nurses that they have much valuable information and should be induced to impart it to others in the most effective manner. They have worked behind the scenes and in silence too long and now will preach the doctrine of good health as well as practice it in hospitals as they have heretofore done. They will be better able to read to patients and to spread their warning in respect to the dread disease of tuberculosis.

BUSINESSES AS GIFTS

Not all employers are ungrateful to employees. It is a common occurrence for employes to share in the profits of a going concern in which they may have been given an interest. But for an employer to present a business to his employes is an act of gratitude and generosity that thrills, not alone the employe but the reading public as well. Several instances during the past year have occurred where employers gave their businesses away. This was done by Henry A. Dix, president of a women's clothing concern, and Herbert S. Martin also president of an under-wear manufacturing concern. Last February J. H. Cohen also gave to his office manager and two sons a turnover of G.$500,000.

The latest gift of this kind was made by Paul Salvin and his son. They gave to three waiters, who had served them faithfully, the Pavillion Royal, a road house at Valley Stream, L. I., valued ot G.$250.000. The fortunate waiters are John Steinbery, William Foster and Christo Tourtoles who say that they will immediately take steps to put the house in order for an all year round hotel with bowling alleys, tennis courts and other twentieth century features.

The former owner, Paul Salvin, who is 82 years old, began business selling shoe strings. He built up a fortune in his time and has been connected with the clothing, banking and moving picture industries in later years. He has expressed a desire to reward the men who have assisted him in his business ventures and has indicated that he will make other valuables gifts to deserving employes in his service.

"THE COVERED WAGON"

The stage has had plays that ran for more than one year at one and the same playhouse, but a moving picture that can run for longer than one year at the same place is still something that is not altogether commonplace even in New York with its millions of residents and other millions of annual visitors. The Paramount Picture entitled "The Covered Wagon" which has been showing for some 55 weeks at the Criterion continues to draw large crowds and the conclusion is either that New York is a big town or that the picture is a popular one, or perhaps both.

The novel by Emerson Hough is used for the adoption by Jack Cunningham. Nothing appears to have been spared in the way of expense in connection with the production of "The Covered Wagon" and it has been heralded as the "greatest achievement in motion picture history."

Imagine, if you can, a picture made wherein several hundred men on horses take part in an actual buffalo hunt; three hundred wagons ford streams, wind their ways across tortious landscapes, hill, valley and through mountain pass! a thousand, mounted, painted Indians attack that wagon train which stretches its sinuous form for two miles through the dessert; a prairie fire sweeps over and consumes in leaping flame several square miles of waste territory and before that fire men, women and animals flee in terror towards safety; imagine all this and one gets an abbreviated idea of the magnitude of the plan, the execution of which was carried out in order to produce the picture in question.

It is claimed that "The Covered Wagon" requred the combined services of three thousand actors for three months together with 600 oxen, 500 mules and 1,000 horses—all of which were used in connection with photographing the scenes composing the photoplay.

This remarkable picture-play, brings vividly before one's eyes the thrilling heroism characteristic of the pioneers who dared to brave the dangers of an uncharted forest and lurking Indians, and who, in order to win the West and conquer a vast wilderness, defied in a thousand ways death and all its terrors. The qualities of greatness stand out ond are silhouetted against the background of that daring era. From the characters in the play one gathers a better and more intimate conception of the true type of people who explored, settled and eventually developed the western section of the United States of America, making it possible for that vast area to became an important and integral part of the country and even its waste places to "blossom like the rose."

The picture, in all probability, portrays in true style and affords one of the very finest interpretations of those self-reliant troits of character peculiar in such abundant measure to the pioneers who went "west." Cause for a worthy pride for one's country is envisioned again and one feels a renewed patriotism in and a fuller appreciation of present-day conveniences and the comparative safety of life limb and property.

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The Gillette has always been an accompaniment of the well groomed man. Since 1903 its use has indicated good judgment—the man who appreciates the numerous refinements in razor construction which have made a Gillette shave superior to any other.

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No. 5

The Management would like to congratulate the winning artists on their success as over one thousand attempts were submitted.

Competitors desiring the return of their designs may obtain them by forwarding a stamped addressed envelope to the Manager of the Competition after May 17th. Designs not claimed before May 31st will become the property of the Society.

I. S. S. Competition

RESULTS.

No. 5. 1st prize. Geo. L, Koppany, 53 Szechuen Road, 3rd Floor — One $2,000 Premium Bond fully paid up for one year.

No. 22. 2nd prize. Miss Tamara Grozine, 406 Macgregor Road — One $1,000 Premium Bond fully paid up for one year.

3rd prize. (Tie) No. 25. T. H. Kong, c/o Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Kiukiang Road — One $500 Premium Bond fully paid up for one year.

3rd prize. (Tie) No. 36 B. Mamysh, C.P.O. Box 732 — „ „ „ „

Special Prize. R. E. Manley, 2 Pei Tai Ho Lane, nearest estimate of actual result. — One $2,000 Premium Bond fully paid up for one year.

No. 25

No. 22

No. 36

Winners may obtain their Bonds by calling at the Head Office of the Society during office hours.

Bondholders and others interested in the original drawings and the actual numerical results may see the same at the Head Office throughout the coming week.

The above decision was arrived at after all the votes sent in had been carefully counted. It is quite final and no correspondence regarding it can be acknowledged.

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In this announcement extraordinary, the management of this Theatre takes pride and pleasure in presenting the young and charming star, Raquel Meller in the greatest picture of the year

Of the many elaborate film reproductions depicting different epochs of French History, "Imperial Violets" makes all past achievements sink into insignificance.

Once more has Henry Roussell, the distinguished French Director and producer of "Imperial Violets," proved brilliantly his ability to make the characters live and move through the picture with the convincing reality of life itself.

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RAQUEL MELLER, the celebrated European screen star, is admittedly the foremost motion pictures actress in the world. The part played by the captivating star in "Imperial Violets, being one of the Greatest screen impersonations, is enacted with such a Force and Feeling that it could hardly be surpassed. DEFT and MAGNETIC in her Characterization, she reaches the heights of the screen's greatest interpreter of female roles.

The presentation of this UNIQUE production could be termed "AN EVENT" for the Public of our City, and those who appreciate the finesse and Master touches found only in Pictures of the Finer Sort, will APPRECIATE this wonderful and most inspiring contribution to the record of the screen.

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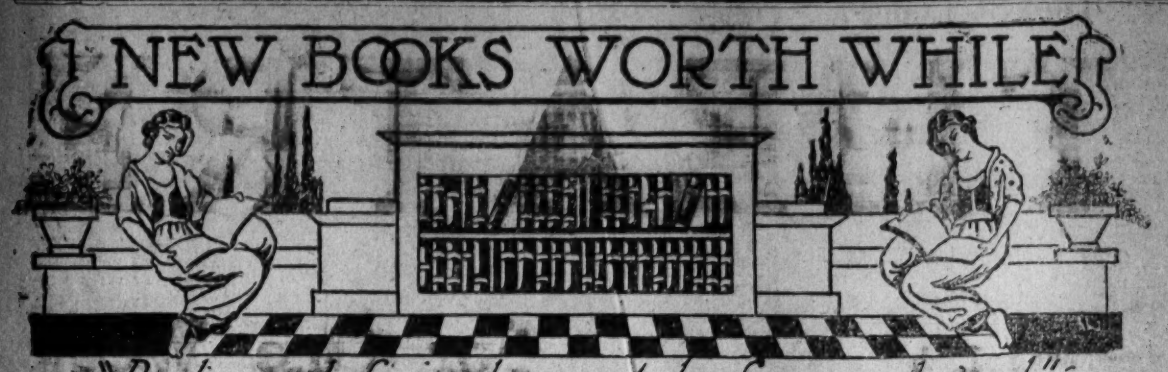

"Books and Friends must be few and good"

Best Sellers Of The Week In Shanghai Book Stores

FICTION

Soyonara, by John Paris.
The Prisoner Who Sang, by Jo hann Bojer.
Tappan's Burro, by Zane Grey.
So Big, by Edna Ferber.
Ann's An Idiot, by Pamela Wynne.

NON-FICTION

Man and Mystery in Asia, by Ferdinand Ossendowski.
Contraception, by Marie C. Stopes.
Chinese Confessions, by C. W. Mason.
Trade Mark Law and Regulations in China.
China, Yesterday and Today, by E. T. Williams.

Predicted torrents of new books full of the life of Spring continue to arrive from every quarter and book store tables bend under a gay and tempting display of novels, biographies, plays, travel tales such as has not been witnessed here in many a season.

Foremost among the newcomers is a story by Kathleen Norris, unquestionably the most human and most entertaining thing she has done, of two Irish-American families in the greatest of Irish cities, New York. In "The Callahans and the Murphys" there is all the humor and the pathos characteristic of the Irish people, and in the two families appear those qualities which have made the race known and loved throughout America. Love at Coney Island, adventures on the New York police force, side-tickling bits of home life involving the shift from turf floors in County clare to the bathrooms, gas stoves and electric lights of the great city give the book a brightness and buoyancy which will make it one of the summer's favorites.

Another outstanding new arrival is "Race," by William McFee, the engineer-author, whose sea tales have made him known almost as widely as Joseph Conrad. The new book is written in the manner of "Casuals of the Sea," although its content is of quite a different character. The story is laid in suburban London, but through it drift an odd and varied lot of characters—modern youths, world adventurers, persons of mystery and into it again and again come the sea and ships and short sketches of life on the roaring main. McFee is certain to be one of the continuingly popular writers of the time and "Race" is one of the books he will be remembered by.

"Jane," by Mary Borden, author of "The Romantic Woman," also merits favor among the new books. The story is of a duel between Jane from the Middle West, 'victim of the Ten Commandments,' and Blanca, an attractive but over-sophisticated European. When an aspiring mother marries the girl off to a "noble" family in France, the scene of the battle of ideals is shifted to St. Germain and takes on new interest. As well as making a contrast between personal moralities, the story is a picture of sharp differences between young America and old Europe and its complex emotional situations, good conversation and good style make it worth while reading.

The arrival of the fifth shipment of "Soyonara" by John Paris, all previous shipments having been sold out, leaves little doubt as to the Shanghai estimate of the new book. Those who expected shocks and thrills in revelations of Japanese life will be disappointed, but those who enjoyed "Kimono" and expect to find an equally entertaining story will be happily satisfied.

"Why did Papini write the Life of Christ?" has been asked repeatedly of that well-known book ever since its publication. The answer now comes in "The Failure," by Giovanni Papini. The former anarchist—atheist—communist describes his lonely youth, his despairing search for a sound philosophy of life and the other incidents of his curious career. "The Failure" was written before the "Life of Christ," although it is now published for the first time.

"As I Like It," by William Lyon Phelps, Lampson Professor of English at Yale, is an illuminating new volume of essays on books, poetry, plays and timely questions of the moment, written in a manner which would make it attractive even if its content were less interesting.

Another rip-roaring, double-barreled thriller of the West comes in "The Desert's Price," by William McLeod Raine, author of a dozen or more similar and well-known novels. The story opens with the placarding of the sma'l ranch town with a notice "I will kill Wilson McCann on sight. Matthew Stark," and moves swiftly through repeated sensational climaxes, terminating in the usual cheerful American fashion.

The hazards of marriage make the substance of a commendable new piece by Helen R. Martin which she entitles "The Snob." An emancipated but credulous girl falls in love with a public lecturer, who has defended woman's freedom and loudly demanded for her a place outside the home. Instead of freedom, however, she finds herself gradually enchained by the old conventional outlook and the story has a most emotional and dramatic climax. Although something of a polemic, the book is skilfully done and makes delightful reading.

Edgar Lee Masters offers a new novel for the Spring in "Mirage." A college youth meets a cold and calculating beauty whom he madly pursues and who becomes to him more and more an elusive phantom—a mirage. The book is a story of self-mastery and quite deliberately negatives the importance in life of sex and sex-instincts.

Former Postal Commissioner, J. F. Donovan, who spent 42 years in and all over China, has written a sincere book on the country which he calls "In China Yesterday and Today." In thirteen chapters he ambitiously covers Chinese "Life," religion, woman, education, militarism, the press, Christianity, the Postal Service, medical science, poetry and fiction, families, commerce and other topics. It would have been better to have related some of his personal experiences here, whereby interest could have distinguished the volume from the many others, equally broad in their spread, which now flood us. The book is not as profound nor as well finished and as readable a work as the book of almost the same title, "China Yesterday and Today," by E. T. Williams, Professor at the University of California, recently published and already something of a favorite among China students.

"Waste," by Robert Herrick, is one of the new books to appear. It is an historical tale of the development of America during the last forty years, out of a pioneering into an almost completely settled State. The hero, an engineer-romanticist, travels from a New England college to the far West and South, meets with adventure, figures in all phases of life and makes an interesting picture of the changing times, and changing ideals.

"Far Eastern Jaunts," by Gilbert Collins, and "Through Formosa," by Owen Rutter, are two colorful additions to the recent books of travel in the Far East. Gilbert Collins, recognized humorist and very familiar with the East, sketches a journey through China and Japan with rare skill and much good fun. Rutter reveals in his book the island which, of all the islands of the eastern seas, is perhaps least known in Europe and America. The history of the island, the origin of its people, the unmeasured natural resources to be found there are all outlined. That the Japanese have made what was a wilderness bloom and that they have done the island incalculable good, but that they have thus far failed completely to subdue the wild brown Formosan tribes are facts of the situation there today, according to the author. Of the Japanese occupation of the island, he appears to expect and hope for much advancement.

Wallace Irwin, recent Shanghai visitor aboard one of the round-the-world steamers, and well known for his "Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy" and other humorous contributions to American magazines, announces a new book of "Letters" in which he has revived "Hachimura Togo."

Although suppressed abroad, in America under criminal statutes, "Contraception," by Marie C. Stopes, is this week one of Shanghai's best sellers. During the last few weeks, one book store reports having sold several hundred copies of the much advertised, much praised and much railed-at book. A new edition just received, treats not only of the use of contraceptives, but answers the several objections to birth control, relates the early and recent history of family limitation, outlines the legal stand at the present time, describes present-day school instruction on the subject and discusses birth control clinics as a fact and as a recommendation for the future.

"Rejuvenation," by Dr. Jean Frumusan, although it sounds like a treatise on the monkey gland theory, is really a new book on dietetics and "natural" living. Its data on diet is of the very latest variety and its recommendations are something new on the topic.

"Village and Town Life in China," by Y. K. Leong and L. K. Tao, is another addition to the China list. The book describes the old and the new in Chinese town affairs and in its treatment of Buddhism ad the changes overtaking the faith it also contributes something new and original.

More trade mark battles are undoubtedly in store for the foreign trading community in China before that perplexing question of many years' standing is finally adjusted satisfactorily, but a pamphlet just released, entitled "The Trade Mark Law and Detailed Regulations," will help materially to dispel doubt about the present status of affairs. The pamphlet is published in English by the Commission on Extraterritoriality.

Among the new books of fiction are "Fidelia," by Edwin Balmer, "The Leap Year Girl," by Bertha Ruck, a fourth printing of the popular American novel "Ann's An Idiot" by Pamela Wynne, "Ishmael's Wife" by Ray Vickers, "The Dark Eyes of London" by Edgar Wallace and a new edition of "Damned," the story now appearing in the movies and which has created an American furor.

Leigh Ashton and Arthur Waley have collaborated on "An Introduction to the Study of Chinese Sculpture," an elaborate and imposing volume just received. Arthur Waley has contributed chiefly as translator. The book develops the art of sculpture in China from the "Dark Ages" down to the end of the Ming Dynasty and is illuminated with 63 full page plates. The publisher is Ernest Benn, London, who offered recently a companion volume in "Chinese Jades."

"A Naturalist's Holiday by the Sea," by Arthur de C. Sowerby, George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., London; E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1923. On sale at local bookstores, price $3.

* * *

The education of the young today is a comparatively painless operation that is accomplished by such interesting instruments as moving pictures, personally conducted excursions and books of substantial knowledge written frankly in non-textbook style. Especially is this mode of education in favor in the field of science, which is being made more and more attractive to the young mind by its presentation as a live subject, written in clear, concise, readable style.

A recent example of a book of this type has just arrived in Shanghai "A Naturalist's Holiday by the Sea," by Arthur de C. Sowerby, well-known locally as a scientist and a writer, is a scientific story-book that is the record of a profitable and enjoyable summer holiday spent by father and his young son. The boy learned his lessons in biology in the laboratory of nature, in Cornwall, England, working with the botanical and zoological specimens which Mother Nature, in her guise of generous laboratory mistress, provided.

The boy did not realize that he was working and studying, or that his father was his schoolmaster. He only knew that he was engaged in that fascinating small-boy occupation of discover-

(Continued on Page 15)

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New Books Worth While

(Continued from Page 14)

ing live things examining and watching them to see what makes their wheels go 'round, and that he was assisted in this by a companion who, for an adult, was an excellent pal!

Nor does the reader of this delightful book realize that he is being guided pleasantly through paths of knowledge of the fauna and flora of the Cornish coast.

The vicinity of Penzance, where the pair of holiday explorers made their headquarters, is a rugged coast where the sea comes crashing in and receding in an ebb tide every few hours, leaving a rocky world that is a veritable kingdom of Neptune.

It is through this kingdom of the sea-washed rocks, the open beaches and the inshore waters that the explorers went, discovering shells and fossils, abundant and varied plant life in submerged forests, lug worms, shags and comorants, crabs, sea weeds and sea gulls, eels, bream, and even a couple of stranded whales. The author has written fully of this abundant life, and in a vigorous, yet pleasant, style that is edged with the tang of the salt-spray of the sea as it comes in and out of this rocky shore. The scientific end of the book has been taken care of perfectly. The data is complete and accurate and everywhere throughout the text, the popular name of any plant or animal has been followed by its scientific name in italics and bracketed with the abbreviated name of the original authority for it. This leaves no doubt in the serious readers mind as to exactly what species is being discussed; further, it will assist the young beginner in giving him the correct scientific name of the animals and plants he is studying and, in addition, in furnishing him with a key to the further study of those species in the more technical literature he will find at his disposal.

The chapter on the eel and its wonderful journey is a marine romance, the entire story of which is not known today, even by scientists who have given their lives to the study of this extraordinary fish.

Other chapters are concerned with the life of the rock-pools, each of which, according to the author, is a perfect cosmos in itself; Cornish rocks and minerals; pier-head fishing; shore birds; rock fishes and others; Sea-weeds; and sea shells and land shells.

I. C. K.

Jefferson Dairs, President Of The South,

By H. J. Eckenrode

(Allen and Unwin London)

The negro question—"vital, far-reaching, and ominous," as the late Senator Knox described it—is not the only race problem with which the United States is faced. The "tightening up" of the immigration laws since the war has been due to a growing consciousness that "Anglo-Saxon" civilisation in America is threatened by the flood of emigrants from the East and South of Europe. The proposal still further to discriminate against this type of immigrant has recently been met by a protest of twenty-six Democratic members of the House of Representative, returned by constituencies in which the "alien" vote is strong, against any measures favoring the "Nordic" races, measures which are denounced as contrary to the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

The emergence of this problem as an active issue in American politics gives a special interest to Mr. Eckenrode's new study of the Civil War, its causes, and its consequences; for this is what his book is, though he centers his story round the figure of the ill-fated President of the South. He approaches his task from a point of view to which in modern writers we are little accustomed. There is no trace in him of "sentimentality"; Mr. Eckenrode is strictly even aggressively, "scientific." For him Mr. H. G. Wells is the "literary Columbus," before whom "history was but a tapestry of kings, a gallery of armor, a rack of law books," and so on. "Our history," he says, "is anatomical, chemical pathological, sexual. . . ." To all of which, incidentally, it might be replied that, since history is the recorded experience of the past kings, armor, and law books have their place in it; that Mr. Wells was not the first to discover that they are not the whole or even the chief contents of history; and that this "scientific" history is very often as misleading as any other. When we add that Mr. Eckenrode seems to have sought inspiration not only from Mr. Wells, but from the Comte de Gobineau, Nietzsche, and Houston Stewart Chamberlain, it might be deduced that his book is too "scientific" to have much historical value. Any such deduction would be wrong. For Mr. Eckenrode, having blown off his "scientific" steam, settles down to his task in quite the same historical spirit, and with a style which—though subject to sudden lapses and afflicted by a tendency to vain repetition—is never dull.

The new contribution which he makes to the history of the Civil War is his study of "the interplay of the Government and the military leaders" in the South, based upon the mass of the Confederate correspondence in the Official Records. His account of this is clear and highly illuminating, and the impressions he gives of the personalities of the chief actors in the drama are vivid and convincing. Yet the chief interest of the book lies elsewhere. It lies in the new interpretation of the underlying causes of the war. For Mr. Eckenrode "States' rights and nationalism, slavery and abolition" were but the surface signs of a contest far more fundamental and far-reaching—the contest between the "Nordic" South and the North, in which the Nordic element was being submerged by immigration and industrialism. The struggle from the Revolution to 1865 was between two utterly irreconcilable types and tendencies: on the one side the "planters," with their tradition of race dominance, on the other side the business men, with their subordination of everything to the claims of the new industrialism. The one type prevailed in the South, the other in the North. The war was caused, as the author points out, by the threat to the balance of power between them. Its result was that "business triumphed over agriculture, and the planter passed into history."

Mr. Eckenrode clearly regrets this passing; for, though he succeeds in maintaining a scientific impartiality, he cannot altogether disguise his sympathy with the Nordic South. His account of the social changes in the South due to the Revolution, and later to the influence of the romantic movement, is very interesting; and he rightly describes the type of society thus evolved as "fascinating." For him the men of the South died right in "rallying to the defence of the Nordic principle of local self-government and the Nordic social and economic institution of slavery"; and if the South failed, it "saved its soul by fighting." He points out that slavery, as practised in the South, was far from being an unmixed evil, as its abolition has certainly not been an unmixed blessing. The ponage system which was substituted for it in the Latin American countries is, he rightly says, "in some respects worse, as it conferred the name of freedom without the reality."

Perhaps the most striking thing about Mr. Eckenrode's attitude is his frank imperialism. President Polk, who made of the Monroe Doctrine a doctrine of conquest, is his ideal "Nordic." The war with Mexico was but the beginning of a process which, had the South become a nation, would have extended a Nordic empire southward, including the Central American and some of the northern South American States. As for democracy, that "does well enough where distinctions are artificial; it fails where they are real"; and as for equality, "white men in the tropics do not prate of quality in the presence of elemental inequality." From which it will be seen that Mr. Eckenrode has but scant respect for what Rufus Choate called the "lofty and glittering generalities" of the Declaration of Independence. After all, as Senator Elihu Root pointed out more than once in his speeches on American policy in the Philippines, the maxim that "government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed" was limited in its application even by its author: "Jefferson did not apply it to Lousiana"; and, as he says elsewhere, its unqualified application to barbarous and semi-civilised peoples is contrary to the whole course of civilisation. Its unqualified application without regard to the rule and progress of humanity and ordered liberty among men is contrary to the whole course of American history.

Mr. Eckenrode, then, believes in the mission of the Nordic race to rule. The surrender of Appomattox marked for him the downfall of this race in North America, the end of a civilisation that promised to develop on new and highly interesting lines. Is this really so? The Westerners, cattlemen and farmers, who objected to slavery were not less Nordic than the planters of the South. The Wardle stock still predominates in the United States and from it the rulers of the country have almost exclusively been drawn. The imperialism of the South is a dream of the past, but the qualities which gave to the northern peoples of Europe the inheritance of Rome, thinks the author, are, not dead in the Western hemisphere. There may be much in the book to criticise, but it is well worth reading.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Third Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. Psalms, 124, 125, 126, 127. Harward in A flat. Lessons Isaiah lvii, 15-end. Mark v. 21-end. Anthem: "O Thou the central orb" (Wood). Hymns: 220, 308, 228. Preacher: Rt. Rev. H. J. Molony, D. D. 3 p.m., Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Confirmation Service. Psalm: 46. Lessons: Isaiah liz. Rev. ii, 1-17. Anthem: "O Lord my trust" (King Hall). Hymns 242, 280, 271. Preacher: Rt. Rev. H. J. Molony, D. D.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher Dr. H. Baline of Tsinanfu; Chant 12; Jackson's Te Deum; Hymns 52 (Suppl.) 639, 678. 3 p.m., Sunday School. 6 p.m., Preacher Rev. A. N. Rowland M. A.; Chant 59; Hymns 543, 580, 20, 691.

St. Joseph's Church.—Solemnity of St. Joseph, patronal feast of this church: Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m., At 10 o'clock, Pontifical Mass, no sermon. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m. On and after Thursday, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Community Church.—9:30 a.m., Sunday School at 10 Avenue Petain. 11:00 a.m., Morning worship in the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer. Mr. Fletcher Brockman, will known Y. M. C. A. worker will be the speaker. Subject: "The Good Gambler." Sptcial music by the the choir. 5:00 p.m., Special Mother's Day service for the sailors in the Navy Y. M. C. A. corner of Hongkong and Szechuen Roads. Bishop Logan R. Roots the speaker. Members of the Shanghai American School will furnish special music.

United Gospel Mission, 9 Woosung Road.—Congregational singing commences at 5.45 p.m. Gospel Meeting at 6.15 p.m. United prayer meeting gathers at 5 p.m. Week-night devotional meeting is held on Thursday at 5 p.m. Committees meet at 6 p.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—The Services today will be conducted as follows: 11 a.m. by Rev. E. M. Poteat, D. D., of the Shanghai College. 6 p.m. by Rev. G. W. Sheppard of the British & Foreign Bible Society. Children's service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Adam and Fallen Man." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room in the Chung Foo Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Rooms 502 and 503. Open Monday to Fridays 10.30 to 2, Saturdays 10.30 to 12.30, also Wednesday 5 to 5.45.

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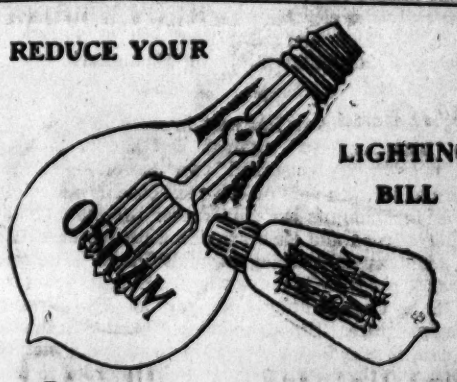

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WEATHER

Overcast and cool weather with some showers in Yang-tze Valley. Moderate South-Easterly winds to the North of the Eastern Sea. Variable breezes and local calms in the South.

The East Window

IN spite of the political changes which have taken place at Tsingtao recently, the new Administration is making unusual preparations for handling the summer tourist crowds this season, which are expected to be larger than in previous years on account of the destruction wrought to most of the popular resorts in Japan by the earthquake last autumn. Not only are the hotels being opened up on a larger scale than previously but the roads about the city are being put into condition for the motorists. From the standpoint of police protection, the new Administration is authority for the statement that the city now has 3,000 well drilled and equipped guardians of the law whose salaries are kept paid up and in addition to this there are stationed in the city two regiments of marines belonging to Admiral Wen's fleet, and still further in addition the Fifth Division of the Shantung Army is quartered near the city to prevent any possibility of bandit outbreaks similar to those of a year and a half ago, when China first took over the Kiaochau Bay area. In many ways, Tsingtao is better equipped to cater to the summer tourist than any other resort in the Orient. It has the advantage of a fine protected bathing beach with a wooded mountainous hinterland unexcelled for camping, riding and motoring. The water supply comes from artesian wells, and from the standpoint of cleanliness Tsingtao is the original "spotless" town of the Far East, for it was built absolutely new by the Germans on the shores of Kiaochou Bay and the original sanitary system has been kept up to the present. Tsingtao may be reached in a few hours from almost any part of East China, and perhaps the most interesting indication of the future possibilities of the city from a tourist standpoint is the constantly increasing number of wealthy Chinese who are going there for their vacations —an entirely new idea in the Chinese Republic.

* * *

Canton recently furnished an interesting case of police "efficiency" when the Chief of Police, after having difficulties in getting a telephone connection, sent for the telephone operator and put him in jail for a week as an object lesson to the other operators who may not attend to their duties properly. Now we have another example of up-to-date police methods in modern China. A few weeks ago in Hangchow a motor car ran down and seriously injured a pedestrian. Upon receiving a report regarding the reckless driving, the chief of police, according to the papers issued an order suspending all motor car licences in the city for a period of a whole month. This is said to have had the desired results, but we do not recommend a similar policy for Shanghai!

* * *

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway, in order to protect its famous "Blue Express" against the bandit menace, several months ago installed two powerful electric searchlights on each side of the rear coach. All night long these searchlights are played over the country-side along the railroad and thus provide a unique sensation for the world tourist passing through China. The railroad officials got their idea for the searchlights from the Chung Hsing Coal Mining Company at Tsaochwang, Shantung province. Since this mine is located in the old bandit area, it was found necessary to devise a method of illuminating the countryside at night in order to prevent surprise attacks, and apparently this entirely new use for electricity has been found effective, for according to the officials, the mine has not been attacked since the lights were installed. In view of the absence of further bandit attacks on the Tientsin-Pukow trains, up to the present at least, the same reasoning may apply here. One recent traveler along the Tsin-Pu line—he represents one of the tobacco companies—said that he had discovered another value for the searchlights on the trains: They enabled the railway travelers to read the cigarette signs along the railroad at night as well as in the daytime, hence doubling the effectiveness of this type of advertising.

* * *

A foreigner who has resided in China many years recently gave his views on the Chinese political situation to the effect that Government in China is nothing more than a cycle of "mandarins." Before the Boxer outbreak, the Central Government in Peking did not amount to much, the real power in the country resting in the yamens of the provincial and district mandarins. When the Powers intervened in suppressing the Boxer rebellion, they forced China to organise a central Government. The European War then came on and weakened the prestige of the foreigner, and, in consequence, the strength of the Central Government which the foreigner was instrumental in forcing China to develop. Now the mandarin has come back, not with a rich embroidered robe with a "square" on his chest and a colored button on his cap, but with a smart military uniform on his person with a lot of gold braid and a sword. There is very little difference between the modern military "tuchun" and the "mandarin" of olden days, in the opinion of this observer, the principal difference being in the style of clothing worn, the type of man inside of the uniform being practically the same in either case.

* * *

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet and philosopher, who has been lecturing in China for some time, appealing to the Chinese to preserve their ancient civilisation and to beware of the dangers of Western civilisation, almost always delivers his addresses in the English language. The editor of one of the North China newspapers, in commenting on one of Dr. Tagore's most violent indictments of Western civilisation, called attention to the fact that, in delivering his appeals to the East to beware of the West, the great Indian philosopher always used the language of two of the most important exponents of Western civilisation—the British and the Americans.

* * *

The principal element of strength of General Chang Tso-lin at Mukden, according to foreigners who reside in his dominion, is finance. He alone among the military rulers of China seems always to have plenty of money available for his various enterprises. Several months ago, he got out a new note issue of some $20,000,000, and although there was nothing behind the note issue except General Chang himself, the notes pass at par practically all over the Three Eastern Provinces. The only trouble comes when persons desire to exchange the notes for silver to be transported outside of his jurisdiction upon which occasions the amounts are limited to a few hundred dollars and the discount is something like twelve per cent. In addition to General Chang's control over the northern section of the Peking-Mukden Railway from a financial standpoint, it is also said that he is now obtaining considerable revenue from the Chinese Eastern Railway. Although the line is nominally controlled by the Russians, it is said that General Chang has recently caused so much trouble that it has been necessary to put him on the pay-roll for a considerable "donation" every month.

* * *

Some idea of America's reaction toward the Labor Government in Great Britain is indicated in recent articles on the situation appearing in the leading American magazines. Mr. Frank H. Simonds, an American political observer and writer of note, in the American *Review of Reviews* for April, in an article written from London, states his opinion that "What one is conscious of in this country (Britain) now is the amazing return of energy and determination. You have had, roughly speaking, two well-definded periods since 1914—first, that of the war, which, by its demands, its enormous burdens and agonies, served at least in the end rather to paralyse than to stimulate the national spirit; then the period of the peace, the alleged peace, with its enormous disappointments and general disenchantment, which brought, in its turn, a certain numbness of depression partially induced by almost intolerable economic, financial and political troubles. Those two periods have manifestly lived and passed. There is, beyond any mistaking, a new period in full swing in these islands, and it is a period of confidence, not of despair. It is a period of revolution, in that it involves many changes, but it is a period of revolution only in the British sense. The nation has gone down into the very depths of its own self to find the strength, the energy and the resolution to confront and surmount the new obstacles. The impression in America that the British Labor upset draws any inspiration from Moscow is quite as inaccurate as the absured notion that it derives from Fascism. Lenin and Mussolini are equally unrelated to Ramsay Macdonald. The Labor upset—is a product of the war and the afterwar. It is the reaction of great masses of people to a sense of dissatisfaction, a rather poignant dissatisfaction with the fashion in which the war was conducted by one set of people and it is also—the consequence of even keener dissatisfaction with those who made peace and ran things after peace was at least formally made. What you have is a sense, quite vague, I concede, of a whole nation going through one of those periods of renaissance which, if rare, are yet familiar in the history of old countries which still preserve essential vigor.—Now you have the sense of touching a country at the moment when a new burst of strength and national vitality is coming.—You have the feeling now that anything might come out of Britain—anything, that is, in the way of miracles of achievement both in public life and in letters—but that whatever did come would be more intensely British than anything that had happened in the years that had elapsed since the Victorian era ended, at least.——"

* * *

Mr. F. Britten Austin, another writer on the Labor Government in England in the *Saturday Evening Post* for April 5, asks and answers the question thusly: "In every country, subversive revolutionaries, mindful of the Marxian slogan so desperately reiterated by the Moscow Bolsheviks, 'The world revolution can only begin in England,' are asking themselves with a fiercely eager anticipation, 'Is this the beginning of the British revolution?' And both in Great Britain and outside, nervously apprehensive honest citizens have been asking themselves the same question. To which the answer at once is, 'Not yet.' It may—or may not—be the prologue; it certainly is not the first act. But nevertheless, this Labor-Socialist Government established in Great Britain, no matter how impotent it is at the moment to put its pet social theories into practice, and no matter how short a time it lasts, is bound to have immense reactions upon the very delicately sensitive and closely interwoven interational policy in which all the nations of the earth dwell together in this twentieth century.—Except for the *de jure* recognition of the Soviet Government, to which they were compelled by a thousand pledges, the new Government has committed no definite act for criticism or approbation."

Mr. Austin then analyzes the causes now generally understood whereby the Labor Party was able to gain control and of the conflict inside of the Party between the radicals and the conservatives, and then, taking up the new Cabinet in detail, he says, "The effect of the publication of the Cabinet list was an instant revival of confidence. It was, almost cynically, not a Socialist Government at all—it was a parade of moderation. It was received with sarcasm by the Socialists at large, and only the quickly passed-round slogan, Have Confidence in Your Leaders,' silenced angry protests. Coupled with inspired statements that the Labor-Socialist Government entertained for its term of office no ideas whatever of introducing any of the specifically Socialist schemes it had always kept in the forefront of its policy, and reinforced by optimistic public speeches from the leading British bankers—uneasy at the dimunition of their foreign-owned deposits—the personnel of the new Government seemed a complete guarantee against red revolution. Incidentally, only nine out of the twenty Cabinet members have ever done any manual work. The 'bears' rushed to cover and stock-exchange securities recovered about half their losses in the next few days, while the sterling-dollar exchange appreciated considerably.

"Mr. Macdonald is a very capable Scot, cautious, farseeing, stern with his own following when necessary. In office he may reveal himself in quite a new guise; but on his past record he is a high-minded man, passionately wedded to genuine ideals of a Socialist millennium, but canny in his application of them, though uncompromisingly firm in his adherence when put to the test.—The most probable assumption is that the first Labor Socialist Government will do nothing very revolutionary in home politics. Its whole purpose is to reassure the nervous British public, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and his immediate followers cling to constitutionalism as the golden road to the economic and social revolution that is their aim. Any highly controversial measure of financial or social import would immediately result in a parliamentary vote of no confidence.—It is much more likely that it is in foreign policy they will exert a definite influence, for foreign policy in the last decade or so has very largely escaped from the control of the British House of Commons.—What is most probable is that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's Government will sink its *a priori* theories and do its best to govern in the best interests of the nation; that Mr. Macdonald will be accused of being a bourgeois reactionary by his own side and find himself thrown over; and that in the next election the Socialists will be hopelessly outvoted by a general combination against them. That is a probability. The European political focus has been shifted to the British House of Commons, where a Government vaunting its freedom from all ancient tradition sits in office. To what will happen there in the next few months no nation in the world can remain indifferent."

Health Week

NOW that Shanghai's Health Week has drawn to a close, it is possible to review some of the work that has been done in connection therewith. In the French Concession and the International Settlement the work of safeguarding the public health is so well performed that attention has been devoted to the outlying districts, to such an extent that on Friday it was stated that over 100,000 pamphlets had been distributed dealing with the subject in the simplest Chinese, setting forth the most necessary and elementary of hygienic ideals, and illustrating the menace to life which exists in unsanitary conditions.

As we have stated, the watch which is kept on public health in the foreign quarters of Shanghai by the Municipalities is sufficient justification for the decision to concentrate on the outlying districts. That this is a good move is evidenced by the fact that in the annual recurrence of choleraic diarrohea, the majority of cases come from outside the Settlements. This must be so when it is remembered that it is the perilous house fly which is responsible for the spread of this disease, and that within the Settlements every effort is made to remove household rubbish, which is the common breeding ground of the pest. The story of how infection is spread by the house fly is well enough known by any European who can read, but amongst the lower class Chinese, who receive no training in the very elements of hygiene, there is ample room for the adequate spread of such knowledge as will tend to prolong their lives by the elimination of possible sources of disease, and at the same time secure more healthful surroundings for Shanghai proper.

We do not expect there will be any great reformation as a result of this week's work, but we see in such endeavors as these the sowing of seed, some of which will fall on fertile land and tend towards the gradual betterment of conditions amidst which these people live. For this reason, we would like to suggest that, if circumstances permit, not only should these endeavors be repeated, but that means should be sought to keep the teachings of health ever before the Chinese for whom this lesson is intended. At the same time, there would seem to be reason to believe that there should be intensive propaganda in Shanghai itself. The authorities at the present time seem to be doing so much for the Chinese that our health measures may very well come to be taken for granted, in which event the inner meaning of the work may be lost to them, and they might eventually be worse off from the point of view of knowledge of the subject than those in the environs of Shanghai who are at present being taught the reason why.

The Gentle Art Of "Squeeze"

WHATEVER odium attaches to the oil scandal at Washington and similar familiar national, state and city graft episodes, they at least have this virtue—they are bold and imaginative and the public, though robbed, does get some return for its money. The oil scandal helped to open to the world the resources of new mineral fields; state road scandals have at least given the people new and up-to-date and really useful highways; building graft from one end of the land to the other has always left some structure—a school, a court house, a city hall —to show for the money laid out by the trusting public.

There is real shrewdness displayed by officials who take their "squeeze" in this fashion. The policy shows far more foresight and wisdom than most men employ in making a living—it is a long distance, calculating, thoroughly "constructive" design. Just as great corporations have learned that the largest profits are to be made by a small margin on a large and rapid turnover, the politicians of the West have learned that they make the most graft in the long run on small margins and multiplied transactions.

How long would the boss of the city of Chicago last, for example, if he were to sally forth supported by the police force and systematically hold up the morning traffic on Michigan Boulevard? Even if he and his army succeeded in making off with the haul, it is pretty evident that they would never return. A single bold piece of thievery at the City Hall would likewise net enough real money quickly to start a sizeable bank, but there would be only one such transaction. And yet by building bridges, laying out parks, setting up municipal piers, rebuilding schoolhouses the same vast income for the gang is realised and it is regular and perennial.

Here is a suggestion for the enterprising public official in China which he cannot afford to overlook. If China *must* adopt and apply the best in Western civilisation, let the choice of the best be well advised and intelligent. On present standards, Chinese administrators will, in the course of a few more years, either arouse a revolution destroying all their privileges or will strangle the nation economically and arrive at the same result. If the brigand class of China, now in the ascendency, hopes to hold its dictatorial power it will be driven soon to adopt a substitute for its present kill-the-

(Continued on Page 17)

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The Gentle Art Of "Squeeze"

(Continued from Page 16)

goose program. What more safe and well-seasoned and efficient one could be found than that now in general use among politicians at home?

The gains in the new arrangement would be legion. The present appalling loss of life throughout the country would at once end. Assured of uninterrupted transit, commerce would flourish and provide fat new sources of revenue. The brigands could all exchange their uncomfortable saddles for swivel chairs and divans and could move from the inhospitable countryside to diverting capitals and metropoli. As for the public, it could expect only to profit materially. Although there would be the occasional discomfort of newspaper exposures of one's most admired public figures or best friends and although Parliament would consume sums annually in all manner of "investigation," nevertheless roads would be built to fill China's pressing needs, streets would be widened and paved, canals would be repaired and railways laid, schools and hospitals and public buildings would appear. By the Western method of "squeeze" the Chinese public has everything to gain and nothing to lose—and fancy what the world would acquire in new and vivid sensation.

Still Faster Mails

ON the heels of announcement in Washington that beginning on July 1 a trans-continental aerial mail service would be inaugurated that would cut the transmission time down at least 24 hours between New York and San Francisco Secretary of the Navy Wilbur has just announced, in a speech before the National Security League in New York, that mail will soon be transported across the Atlantic Ocean in less than two days' flying time.

The Navy, Secretary Wilbur said, intended to use an airship, which will be received from Germany in a short time, for the trans-Atlantic mail service. At the present time it takes five or six days for mail to be transported across the Atlantic Ocean from London to New York, and four days more from New York to San Francisco. Leaving the Pacific Ocean entirely out of consideration the latest fast-mail plans will mean that eventually mail sent from London to Shanghai will come in from four to five days faster time than it does at the present time.

It is only reasonable to expect that if the Atlantic air-mail service is a success it will only be a question of a short time until such a mail-service is extended to the Pacific Ocean because the United States with its interest in Hawaii and the Philippines is more vitally interested in 'our ocean' than in the Atlantic. When that day comes the fifteen and sixteen days now required for mail will be cut to five or six at the most and we shall then have the pleasure of receiving mail from England and the Continent a week or so after it is posted instead of a month later.

The fact that a number of American steamers running across both the Atlantic and Pacific now have mail clerks aboard who sort the mails en route so that there is very little, if any, delay after their arrival is proof enough that the United States Post Office Department takes a keen interest in seeing that American citizens, wherever they may be, get the best possible mail service. The plans for the quickening of time across the Atlantic and across the United States show that the Department's interest is not lagging in any respect. Americans can expect that everything possible for the fastest possible delivery of mails with the maximum of safety is one of the vital considerations of the Post Office Department.

China's Wave Of Lawlessness

"QUEM JUPITER VULT PERDERE, dementat prius" may be applied to a nation no less than to an individual. This reflection is suggested by the news that another European has been shot in North China, a detailed narrative of which is published in another column today. The tragedy of it, so far as foreign interests are concerned, is that acts of lawlessness in various parts of China have become a matter of such common occurrence that one's interest and sympathies are apt to become jaded, and consequently there is a danger of foreign communities sinking into a sort of languid indifference which will be fatal to their best interests. It would appear that no region of China is free from the attentions of outlaws—north, south, east or west—and as our Pingtingobo correspondent states in his narrative today, the bandit outrages which have formerly occurred to the west of Kalgan in the Suiyuan special area have now had their repercussion in the districts lying to the east in the direction of Dolonor, and it will be interesting to note the reaction of the authorities to this somewhat alarming fact. The Russian who has been shot in this instance had committed no greater crime than did the late Charles Coltman, who succumbed to the wanton bullet of a Chinese soldier at Kalgan. Like Mr. Coltman, Mr. Vorobaieff was engaged in legitimate trade and there was no excuse whatever for the assault. The authorities doubtless will attempt to fasten the blame on to bandits, but against this it may be argued that it is unusual for three bandits to attack four men in broad daylight on a well used trade route, and that ordinary robbers would hardly be in possession of a small caliber pistol. Reading between the lines, the conclusion forces itself upon us that it is undoubtedly the soldiers that did it despite any possible attempt on the part of the authorities to cover up the misdeeds of an irresponsible soldiery.

If the occurrence of these repeated outrages against the persons and property of foreigners means anything, it means that there is a growing contempt for the foreigner on the part of the reactionary elements in the country. Every such outrage that goes unpunished and for which no reparation is exacted by the foreign Powers spells an accession of strength for the ranks of the lawless. Chinese soldiers and bandits have now become synonymous terms. Whether they be uniformed ruffians or a ragged outlaw rabble, the spirit which animates them is the same—they both look upon law-abiding and peaceful foreigners and Chinese as fair game. The recent attack on the Rev. F. B. Turner at Tongshan reveals the same sinister elements as several preceding outrages. As a Tientsin contemporary forcefully puts it, it has become clear that the attitude of the Peking Government—if Government it can be called—in regard to the Bessell case, the Campbell case and other affairs is interpreted in native opinion as encouragement. The Chinese counterparts of the Huns under Attila are emboldened into committing acts of lawlessness in proportion to the apathy with which the governing, or rather misgoverning, authorities regard such atrocities. A Chinese, be he officer of high rank and connections or a private, soldier or coolie, who feloniously assaults a foreigner, is not only protected by every device of fraud, lying and poltroonery, but is regarded as a hero, and it is probable that he will receive decorations and promotion in one shape or other in due course.

Mr. Bessell, it will be remembered, was surrounded, knocked down and kicked about by a posse of armed ruffians acting under the orders of their commanding officer—as gross an insult to the whole British community as can be imagined—and a cable published today enables us to realise how near to death Mr. Bessell came. Yet, in spite of the passage of ninety-nine days since the perpetration of this wanton outrage, the atrocity is still unredressed. The Rev. F. B. Turner, like the Revs. Watt and Whiteside, who were not long ago murdered in cold blood in Szechwan, has devoted a lifetime to the service and the advancement of the poorer classes of Chinese as well as to others who are not of the poorest class, yet his only recompense has been a savage and dastardly assault, with no-one to raise a voice of protest. Those Chinese who shout loudest about 'sovereign rights' appear to be singularly mute in connection with these repeated outrages, conveniently forgetting that the privileges of sovereignty also imply the responsibilities and obligations of sovereignty. One wonders how much longer the counterfeit "Governments" that pretend to function in Peking, Loyang and Canton will be suffered to misrule the territory in which they exercise their sway by the sport of chance. The cloud that darkened the political horizon of North China in 1900 at first was no bigger than a man's hand, yet the storm that ultimately developed proved that the warning should not have been ignored. In the same way, every outrage against the persons and property of foreigners that is committed by Chinese soldiers and bandits may be the cloud that is no bigger than a man's hand, and it would be a piece of monumental folly were the foreign Powers to wait for a wholesale tragedy to occur before being moved to take action for the protection of those whose welfare is the sole excuse for the presence of the diplomats in Peking. The lesson of the Boxer tragedy would appear to have been forgotten.

The Coal Enquiry Report

THE report of the enquiry held by a specially appointed Court, into the subject of coalminers' wages, a *resume* of which appears in another column, is an interesting example of those cases where it is sometimes impossible to do adequate justice to principle in view of existing facts. The Court has regarded sympathetically the miners' claim for a minimum living wage. Had it done otherwise, we should have not only been surprised but dismayed, for it is but common justice that the worker should at least receive sufficient to live upon, in decent comfort. And had it been possible to concede the claims of the miners, it is conceivable that the Court would have done so, instead of leaving the whole matter well up in the air.

The facts, as stated, are simple and clear cut. During the twenty-six months period for which figures are given, the whole of the coalmining business in Great Britain made a profit of some £37,000,000. Had the Sankey wages of two shillings a shift been granted, the owners would have made no profit at all, despite the fact that they are entitled to some return on their money, not only because it would be just, but because, in the absence of a satisfactory remuneration for the use of their capital, they are likely to place it elsewhere, a proceeding fraught with serious consequences to the miner. Had the latter's minimum claim been conceded, some £100,000,000 additional wages would have had to be paid, so that not only would the profits mentioned above have disappeared but there would have been a loss of over £70,000,000.

The very natural answer to this would seem to be "Very well, your coal will cost you more." But on this point the Court is careful to refrain from expressing an opinion. Having in view the present trade depression in Great Britain, and the fierceness of competition even within its own borders with foreign imports, the increase in the cost of producing British manufactures would be so profoundly affected by any such substantial increase in the price of coal as a further £100,000,000 for wages would require, that it would lead to a diminution in the demand for the mineral, and unemployment for some, not only at the mines, but also in the factories. It will be seen from the foregoing that the prospects of labor are now so interwoven, that it would appear difficult to grant benefits to any one particular section of workers without adversely affecting the lot of others. Particularly must this be the case in such key industries as the mining of coal, for cheap power is one of the most important factors in the production of low-priced manufactures, and any serious increase here would have the effect of further increasing the difficulties with which the British manufacturer has to contend. Indeed such a state of affairs has arisen that not only has the question of justice to some particular section of the workers to be considered, but the general effect of any alteration in existing conditions upon the masses as a whole. For obviously it is better that even the whole should be somewhat underpaid, rather than that a substantial proportion should be left totally without means or employment.

For that reason it is clear that the Court of Enquiry has had to refrain from committing itself. It agrees that the question of the minimum wage is of more importance than the distribution of profits, but it cannot specify what that minimum wage should be, having regard to conditions as it finds them. On the political aspects of the matter, the Court is entirely silent, indeed almost as quiet as on the subject of how the payment of a minimum wage may be effected, and the conclusion seems to be that the Court realises that, in these times, labor, like capital, has to sink or swim with the failure or success of trade and that no one section can have its wishes gratified at the expense of another.

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An Outline Of China's Constitution

Edicts—The Nineteen Articles—Articles Of Confederation—Provisional Constitution—Permanent Constitution

BY ROBERT T. BRYAN, JR.

Previous to the establishment of the Republic China had no Constitution other than the provisions of the Ta-Tsing-Liu-Li, to which we have already had occasion to refer. The people at that time were governed by despotic officials appointed by tyrannical Monarchs, whose very word was the law of the land.

From this state of lethargy China, the age-long mistress of the East and for centuries the tutor of Japan, was rudely awakened in 1895, at the close of the Chinese-Japanese war, by her pupil of the Island Empire. A general outcry for political reforms occurred, resulting in 1898 in a vain effort on the part of the Peking Court to introduce such reforms which were later known in history as "the hundred days of reform."

The year 1898 was not only made memorable by this futile effort for reform but also by the numerous concessions and leased territories which China granted to foreign powers. The anger of the people knew no bounds. At first it was directed against the hated Manchu, but by a clever move on the part of officialdom it was turned upon foreigners. This is clearly proved by the slogan of the Boxers, upon whose banners was at first inscribed "Sweep the Manchus and destroy the foreigners" into "Support the Manchus and destroy the foreigners."

The space allotted to this article will not permit a statement of the cause leading up to the Boxer Outbreak, nor to the events which followed. It is sufficient to state that China was defeated and forced to pay indemnities for the massacre of foreign citizens.

THE EDICTS OF 1905, 1906, 1907 AND 1908

At the conclusion of the Boxer Outbreak those interested in political reforms turned their attention once more to the question of a Constitutional Government. Delegation after delegation was sent to Peking who presented memorials to the Court couched in respectful, but nevertheless strong, language demanding a Constitution and a representative government.

The ever increasing strength of the people for reforms, as manifested in these delegations, coupled with a growing conviction that certain reforms were deemed necessary in order to pacify the people, caused the Court to issue in September, 1906, an edict giving promise to effect the "Reform of the Administrative System, of the laws, and of the finances of the Empire and reorganisation of the Army and Navy; and undertaking to introduce Constitutional Government within a few years, when the nation should be educated to it."

In the same year a Commission of five high officials was despatched to tour the world in order to study the question of a Constitutional Government. In September, 1907, by an Imperial Edict, a National Consultive Council was established to act as an advisory body on political matters.

These two edicts were followed by two others in rapid succession. The first was issued in December, 1907, and held out a promise of a regular Parliament, to be elected by the people, with authority to control the executive officials of the Government and to enact laws safeguarding the rights of the people. The second was promulgated in August, 1909, and set forth a program to bring about constitutional reforms in the course of nine years, at the end of which period the long promised Parliament would become a reality, and a full fledged Constitutional Government to be fittingly established.

Events which happened at the Court rapidly convinced the people that the Manchus did not mean to surrender their rights and powers.

Imperial Princes were anpointed as Ministers of State, a procedure quite contrary to the wise usages of the Tsing Dynasty. The Army and Navy were assigned to two brothers of the Regent to command. The worst thing of all was that the first attempt at Constitution making, as outlined by the National Consultive Council, had for its first article a declaration that the "Tsing Dynasty shall rule over the Ta-Tsing Empire forever, and shall be honored through all ages." The political boomerang came back with a vengeance, and on the 10th day of October, 1911, the first shot of the Revolution was fired.

THE NINETEEN ARTICLES

The whole country responded like a man, under the leadership of General Li Yuanhung, and the Boy Emperor was forced to abdicate on February 12, 1912, in favor of a new regime, the Republic of China. Before abdicating, however, the Throne made a vain effort to satisfy the nation by granting a cheap edition of the Magna Charter, commonly known as "The Nineteen Articles."

The principal provisions of these Articles provide that the Ta-Tsing Dynasty shall rein forever; that the person of the Emperor shall be inviolate; that the power of the Emperor shall be limited by a Constitution; that a Constitution shall be drawn up and adopted by a National Assembly and promulgated by the Emperor; that Imperial decrees cannot be made to replace the law, except in cases of immediate necessity; that Parliament shall select and the Emperor shall appoint the Premier, who shall recommend the other members of the Cabinet; that the power of amending the Constitution belongs to Parliament; and that ordinances in connection with administration shall be settled by acts of Parliament.

Suffice it to say that these Articles were not satisfactory to the Republicans, and were accordingly never put in force.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

The Articles of Confederation were enacted by the representatives of the revolting Provinces towards the end of 1911. The draft was begun in Wuhan, while the contending forces were engaged in the capture of that City. It was completed in Nanking, and comprised twenty-one articles. The essential features of this document are shortness and incompleteness. By its provisions there was to be a Council of Representatives consisting of three representatives from each independent Province, who should, in addition to legislative functions, elect a Provisional President. In legislative work each representative was to cast one vote, but for the election of the Provisional President each Province was to cast one vote.

The President was to be assisted by nine Ministers of State to preside respectively over the following Boards: Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance, Army, Navy, Education, Justice, Agriculture, Industry, Commerce and Communications. It called for a National Convention to be held within six months which should adopt a permanent Constitution and establish a regular Government.

The Council of Representatives realising the defects of the Articles of Confederation went to work in order to produce a better instrument. The result of this was the promulgation on March 11, 1912, of a document known as a Provisional Constitution, which succeeded the Articles of Confederation. The first chapter deals with the fundamental principles of a Republican Government, declaring that the Sovereignty of the Chinese people is vested in the people, defining the area of the Chinese territory and distributing the exercise of the Sovereignty throughout the National Council, the Provisional President, the Cabinet, and the Judiciary.

The second chapter gives a bill of rights to the citizens of the Republic. The third states the rights and procedure of the National Council, while the fourth, fifth and sixth define the powers, duties and limitations of the Provisional President, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Judiciary.

This document was largely based upon a draft submitted by Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, legal advisor to the President, and promulgated by Yuan Shih-kai on May 1, 1914. In length it has ten chapters and sixty-eight articles. According to this document the President has absolute control over the Legislature and Cabinet. Neither the President nor his Cabinet Ministers could be impeached. The President was the head of the Nation, controlled the entire administration, and was responsible only to the entire body of citizens.

In short, the President of China, under this document, was an absolute Monarch. The other Articles of this Compact were largely a repetition of what is to be found in the Provisional Constitution. In 1916 the military machine which Yuan Shih-kai had built up was crushed. The Constitutional Compact was cast aside, and the Provisional Constitution which we have already referred to was reinstated.

The chief political event of the year 1923, even more so than the election of President Tsao Kun, was the adoption and promulgation on October 10 of a Permanent National Constitution of the Republic. This document contains thirteen chapters, sub-divided into one hundred and forty-one articles.

Chapters one, two and three provide that the Republic of China shall be a unified Republic forever; that the Sovereignty of the Republic of China is vested in the whole body of the people; and that the territory of the Republic of China shall consist of its dominions and possessions and that such territory and its divisions shall not be altered except by law. The other chapters relate to Citizenship, National Powers, Parliament, the President, the Cabinet, Courts of Justice, the Law, National Finance, Local Government and Amendments and Interpretation. In view of the newness of the Constitution, the Chinese Supreme Court has not construed any portion thereof. A brief discussion, however, of some of its more important chapters will be interesting.

CITIZENSHIP

This chapter is "A Bill of Rights," for its provisions largely pertain to the rights and privileges of Chinese citizens. All persons legally belonging by nationality to the Republic of China shall be citizens of the Republic. Citizens of the Republic are equal without any distinction of race, class or religion. Some of the more important privileges of citizens are: Exemption from arrest or imprisonment, except in accordance with law; the right to apply for Writs of Habeas Corpus; freedom from search, except in accordance with law; the secrecy of letters and correspondence; the election of residence and profession; the right of assembly; liberty of speech, authorship and publication; liberty to honor Confucius and to profess any religion; the right to possession of property, of which they cannot be deprived except by due process of law; the right to institute legal proceedings in Courts of Law; the right to petition Parliament; the right to vote and stand for election; and the right to be employed in public service. Citizens have certain obligations as well as rights, some of which are, to pay taxes; to serve in the Army; and to receive elementary education.

NATIONAL POWERS

This chapter deals largely with the authority of the Nation (i.e., Parliament), the Provinces (i.e., Provincial Assemblies), and the Hsiens (i.e., Local Districts) to pass and enforce legislation. Parliament has the right to enact all legislation which relates to international relations, national defense, criminal, civil and commercial laws, prison systems, currencies and national banks, customs tariff, salt tax, revenue stamp tax, and tobacco and wine taxes, etc.

Parliament has authority to enact and the Provinces and Hsiens the right to enforce legislation regarding agriculture, mining, education, banking and stock exchanges, aviation, police, sanitation, etc. Provincial Parliments have the authority to enact and enforce the following legislation: Provincial education, management and disposal of provincial properties, provincial municipal affairs, land taxes, provincial Assemblies are invalid when they are in conflict with laws passed by Parliament. As to whether or not such laws conflict with each other is to be decided by the Supreme Court. Controversies between provinces are adjusted by the Senate.

PARLIAMENT

The authority to enact legislation is vested in Parliament. Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of persons elected as such by local Provincial Assemblies. The House of Representatives is composed of persons elected as such by electorial districts in proportion to their population. No citizen can be a member of both houses at the same time nor hold concurrently any official position, Civil or Military. The term of office for a Senator is six years. One third of the members of the Senate shall be elected every two years. The term of office for a member of the House of Representatives is three years.

Both the Senate and the House have authority to elect their own speaker and vice-speaker from among their members. Ordinarily Parliament convenes, opens and closes its own sessions at will, provided, however, extraordinary Sessions may be called at the joint request of more than one third of the members of each House, or at the summons of the President.

The ordinary Sessions of Parliament commence on the first day of the eighth moon of each year. The opening and closing of Sessions in both Houses must take place simultaneously. When one House adjourns or dissolves the other must do likewise. A majority constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business in both Houses. The Senate and House of Representatives may by a vote of more than two thirds of their entire membership impeach the President, Vice-President or any Cabinet Minister for treason. The Senate shall try a President, Vice-President or Cabinet Minister who has already been impeached. After such trial, however, a verdict of condemnation shall not be pronounced except with the concurrence of more than two thirds of the members present. When a person so tried is adjudged guilty he shall be deprived of his office, but the punishment must be inflicted by the Supreme Court.

Each House has the right to demand an investigation of an official; to suggest proposals to the Executive Department of the Government; and to receive and consider the petitions of citizens. Members of both Houses have the right to address communications to Cabinet Ministers or to demand their attendance in either House. Members of both Houses are not responsible for opinions expressed in session, nor may they be arrested or taken into custody without the permission of their respective Houses, except when apprehended in a flagrant violation of the law.

THE PRESIDENT

The executive power of the Republic is vested in the President. Any citizen of the Republic of China over forty years of ago who has resided in the Country for more than ten years is eligible to become President. The President is elected by the two Houses of Parliament. The term of office of the President is five years, but in the event of being re-elected, he may hold office for a second term.

When the President assumes office he shall take oath as follows: "I hereby solemnly swear that I will most faithfully observe the Constitution and discharge the duties of the President." Some of the more important powers of the President are, to promulgate laws and supervise their enforcement; to issue Mandates; to appoint and dismiss Civil and Military Officials; to act as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy; to represent the Republic in foreign intercourse; to declare war, with the concurrence of

(Continued on Page 19)

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The above photographs represent the ten prize-winners in a voting contest just conducted among the Japanese community of Shanghai by the Keizai Nippo, a local Japanese newspaper, to choose the most popular geisha girls in Shanghai. The decision was made on the points of popularity, charm, and talent as geishas. In all, there were one hundred entries, and prizes ranging from $400 to $200 were awarded the winners.

The photograph of the first prize winner, Miss Sangoro of Rokusantei Restaurant, age 29, appears in the center above. The others are: Top row, left to right, Miss Tompachi, Togo Restaurant, age 17, second prize; Miss Kocho (Butterfly), Tsunkinoya Restaurant, age 19, tenth prize; Miss Kimiyei, Hamakichi Restaurant, age 20, eighth prize; Miss Yakko, Matsunoya Restaurant, age 27, fourth prize. Center, left, Miss Koriki, Tsukinoya Restaurant, age 20, third prize. Center, right, Miss Tonsuke, Togo Restaurant, age 17, seventh prize. Lower row, left to right, Miss Tonko, Togo Restaurant, age 21, ninth prize; Miss Manchachi, Rokusantei Restaurant, age 21, fifth prize; Miss Mamechiyo, Rokusantei Restaurant, age 19, sixth prize.

An Outline Of China's Constitution

(Continued from Page 18)

Parliament; to conclude Treaties with the consent of Parliament; to proclaim Martial Law; to grant pardons with the consent of the Supreme Court; and to suspend Sessions of the House of Representatives for a period of ten days. When a vote of no confidence in a Cabinet Minister is passed by Parliament the President is bound either to relieve the Cabinet Minister involved of his office or dissolve the House of Representatives. In such case, however, the House of Representatives shall only be dissolved with the concurrence of the Senate.

When the House of Representatives is so dissolved by the President another election must be held within five months. No criminal charges, except High Treason, may be brought against the President while in office. The Vice-President is elected by Parliament in the same manner and at the same time as the President. The Vice-President officiates in the absence or disability of the President.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet is composed of Ministers appointed by the President. The appointment of the Prime Minister is made by the President with the approval of the House of Representatives. In the event the Prime Minister vacates his post during an adjournment of Parliament the President may appoint an Acting Prime Minister. In such case, however, nomination of a new Prime Minister must be made and submitted to the House of Representatives within seven days after the opening of the next Session of Parliament.

Cabinet Ministers are required to countersign Presidential Mandates or Despatches relating to Government affairs. There is one exception to this rule, however, which is that Mandates appointing or dismissing a Prime Minister are not required to be countersigned by the members of the Cabinet. Cabinet Ministers may attend the Sessions of both Houses of Parliament, and if they so desire make speeches.

COURTS OF JUSTICE

The judicial power of the Republic of China is exercised by Courts of Justice. The organisation of Courts of Justice and the qualification of judical officers is determined by laws enacted by Parliament. The appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be made by the President with the concurrence of the Senate. Courts of Justice shall try all civil, criminal and administrative cases, except those which are especially mentioned and provided for in the Constitution.

Trials are required to be public. If a trial, however, is considered to be prejudicial to peace, order or public morals it may be held in Camera. Judical officers are independent in the conducting of trials, and no person whatsoever is permitted to interfere with their duties. During his term of office no judicial officer shall have his salary decreased, nor be suspended nor transferred to another post. During his tenure of office a judicial officer may not be deprived of his office, except upon conviction of a criminal offense.

THE LAW

Members of both Houses and the executive officers of the Government may introduce Bills in Parliament. If a Bill is rejected by one House it cannot be re-introduced during the same Session. A Bill which has been passed by Parliament must be promulgated by the President within fifteen days after its transmission to him, provided, however, that if the President disapproves of a Bill he may within the period prescribed for promulgation request its reconsideration. If both Houses adhere to their former decision the Bill shall be forthwith promulgated. In the event a Bill is not returned by the President with a request for reconsideration, it shall become law after fifteen days. This, however, is not so when Parliament is adjourned before the fifteen days expire. Laws that conflict with the Constitution are invalid.

NATIONAL FINANCE

An estimate of the annual expenditures and receipts of the Nation must be prepared in the form of a budget by the executive officials of the Government, and submitted to the House of Representatives within fifteen days after the opening of Parliament. No loan may be contracted without the consent of Parliament. A board of Audit, the Chief of which is elected by the Senate, is required to audit all the receipts and disbursements of the Government. If bills submitted for approval are rejected by the House of Representatives the Cabinet Ministers are personally responsible to pay them.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

The Republic of China is divided into Provinces, and the Provinces in turn are divided into districts. Each Province has a Provincial Assembly and a Provincial Administrative Council. Each District has a District Assembly. Provincial legislation is enacted by the Provincial Assemblies, and District legislation by the District Assemblies. No Provincial or District Assembly can pass laws which conflict with National Statutes. This system of Government corresponds somewhat to that of the United States of America. Parliament corresponds to Congress and may enact such laws as it is authorised to pass by the Constitution. The Provinces correspond to the States, and may pass such legislation that does not conflict with National Laws. The Districts correspond to Counties and Municipalities, and may enact such laws as do not conflict with National and Provincial Statutes.

AMENDMENTS

The Constitution may be amended by a two thirds vote of both Houses of Parliament. An amendment may only be proposed by a Constitutional Conference. The form of Government is not subject to amendment. Ambiguities in regard to the meaning of the Constitution shall be interpreted by a Constitutional Conference. Except by amendment the Constitution shall never lose its validity.

The foregoing brief resume pretends only to be a statement of the history and provisions of the Chinese Constitution. It is inadvisable to discuss at the present time either theoretically or academically the merits or defects of the present organic law of China. There appears to be not a single decision of the Chinese Supreme Court regarding Constitutional Law, nor have any Chinese Jurists seen fit to write text-books thereon. It is hoped that in the next decade the Chinese people will be given a real chance to comprehend their new charter, to see it in full operation, and to perfect it as the lessons of time and the strain and stress of political exigencies may require.

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Our Scottish Letter

Clyde M.P.'s Revolt—Local Veto—Wireless In Scotland

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Glasgow, March 18.—The week has witnessed a development in our tangled Parliamentary situation which may be the beginning of the end—as far as the Government is concerned. It will be recalled that in his address to the National Liberal Club Mr. Asquith stated that, in effect, his policy was to allow the Socialist Government a short and a merry life after which he himself would seize the reins of power. This comfortable mental outlook, it can hardly be dignified by the name of a policy, has however, shown no signs of being likely to lead to the tangible results expected.

The trouble is that, so far the Socialists have adopted so very Liberal a policy that the orthodox Liberals have had no excuse for tabling a motion of "no confidence." Poplar might have served, but the Liberal bite proved much inferior to its bark. While the Government is thus safe from its doubtful allies it has incurred a new risk by its moderation—that of losing the support of the Scottish Socialists.

Early in the session the impression had been formed that the party had succeeded in overawing the Scottish extremists but this week has not confirmed it. Clyde restraint broke down finally and for the first time was witnessed a Glasgow revolt against the Government being carried to the division lobby. Mr. Maxton, Mr. Stephen, and Mr. Neil Maclean were the leading rebels against the passage of the Trade Facilities Bill which embraces a further guarantee of three and a half millions in respect of the Soudan plantations enterprise.

JOHNSON OPPOSES

Mr. Tom Johnston has assailed this project at every stage and his above mentioned colleagues took up the attack with equal zest. They were scandalised that a Socialist Government should so far have fallen from grace as to favor a capitalist enterprise which had already paid 35 percent in dividends and leave it free from public control. The Glasgow men vied with each other in trying to overwhelm their leaders with crushing comments upon the inconsistency and hardihood of their action having regard to Minister's views upon the subject in unofficial days. "Fraudulent and fishy" was Mr. Stephen's description of the scheme.

Mr. Neil Maclean was particularly severe upon his leaders. It was not enough he asserted, for Ministers to fob off their supporters with the plea that they carried an evil inheritance from the Unionist Government. This defect in principle was straining party loyalty too far.

When the division was called the only challenge came from the back benchers on the Ministerial side. Mr. Johnston and Maxton acted as tellers against the Government but were heavily defeated the second reading of the bill being carried by 297 votes to 43.

While the Government was in no danger on this occasion it is a portent which cannot be ignored. The Premier has in effect received notice that the "wild men" from Scotland will not help sustain him in office at the cost of their principles even although some sacrifice be necessary to secure Liberal support. Mr. Neil Maclean and Mr. Maxton, as joint leaders of a die-hard Scottish Socialist group, will be interesting figures while the present three cornered situation lasts.

LOCAL VETO POLLS

The Scottish Office has issued an interesting statistical return showing the voting areas in Scotland in which polls were taken under the Temperance (Scotland) Act of 1913 during 1923 and giving particulars of the results.

It appears that polls were taken in 257 areas and of these 208 declared in favor of no-change. A limitation of licences by 25 percent was desired by 2 districts and no new area was converted to no-licence in the three years interval since the last poll but in 3 areas a further limitation was carried. A continuance of the limitation resolution of the 1920 poll was carried in 16 districts while 18 voted in favor of continuing the no-licence policy previously enforced. The results of the 1920 poll were reversed in 10 instances, 6 areas repealing limitation and 4 repealing no-licence.

While the whole temperance question provoked a great deal of noisy and excitable controversy immediately prior to the polling, it would appear that the general public is not deeply interested in the subject as only 62 percent of the eligible voters troubled to record their votes. Of these, 61 percent declared in favor of no-change in the existing licensing regulations. No-licence secured 37 percent of the votes while limitation only secured 2 percent of the votes. The total cost of the polls was £18,821-16-2.

Spread over Scotland this does not greatly matter but in view of the polling results the whole question of whether it is worth while arises. The country is so definitely in favor of no-change that it appears absurd to spend any public money at all in periodically testing the desires of the electorate. Probably the only sections who would have any real reason to protest against the repeal of the Act would be the printers and advertising agents. For them the polls are a godsend in view of the extensive and varied forms of advertising by circular and poster appeal indulged in both by the Temperance party and the Trade.

WIRELESS IN SCOTLAND

Ask the average man-in-the-street to name the most interesting occurrence in the past year and the odds are he would answer the development of wireless telephony. Just a year ago 5SC, the Glasgow station of the British Broadcasting Company, and the first broadcasting station in Scotland, commenced operations. The Aberdeen station, 2BD, opened last autumn and the Edinburgh station will be completed within a few weeks.

Glasgow and Aberdeen are full power stations, that is, besides having studios from which they can transmit their own programs they can also take the program of any of the other full power stations and broadcast it simultaneously. The Edinburgh station is only intended to act as a relaying agency for the London programs which will also be broadcast in Edinburgh.

It is difficult for residents abroad to conceive the immense changes in the habits of the people wrought by this latest application of science. Quiet country villages, farms in the most remote corners of Scotland, everywhere one may go there is to be found the ubiquitous aerial mast with its spreading wires.

During the first few months the main attraction lay in the novel experience which was afforded to listeners, and critics of broadcasting voiced the opinion that when the novelty wore off, public interest would diminish. The developments which have taken place since then have proved that the opinions of the critics were without foundation in fact, and it is becoming increasingly evident that broadcasting has become a definite part of the fabric of our social life.

When the Glasgow station first came into operation the main criterion of listeners was simple audibility in their judgments of reception of the transmissions and little attention was paid to the quality of the works broadcast from the standpoint of artistic performance. Broadcasting was judged, not as an entertainment but as an interesting application of the obscure science of wireless telephony.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT

Today this is entirely changed, and while there is still widespread interest in such developments as simultaneous broadcasting and the retransmission of programs broadcast in America, the main interest is now in the musical quality of the songs and orchestral performances and in the programs generally.

The programs now offered to listeners show a marked contrast to those given a year ago. In place of the early miscellaneous programs there are now "dance nights," "classical nights," "dramatic nights," and nights devoted to the celebration of special occasions. Accompanying this specialisation in particular programs there has been a general tendency towards a broadening of the basis of selection, and the range of music, drama, literature, as well as the variety of the subject dealt with has been greatly increased.

Apart from the benefits conferred by the opportunity to listen to all that is best in music or literature there is also to be considered the immense advantage gained by all due to a practical acquaintance with scientific achievement. The average listener may not know much of the inner mystery of his set. His knowledge stops at the fact that this particular knob set in one position gives him the Glasgow station; an advance of twenty degrees may give him Bournemouth and so on. If however, the reason for it all is Greek to him, such is not the case with his sons or grandsons. They know or do their best to find out the reason for everything.

Brought thus at an early age into contact with electrical science and engineering, we may expect great achievements from the present younger generation.

Our Belfast Letter

Free State Disturbances: Suggested Control Of Eggs And Butter: Belfast Harbor Lighting: Decline In Lough Neagh Fisheries

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Belfast, Mar. 24.—The massacre of unarmed British troops by the mutineers of the Free State Army, has aroused great indignation in the North, and has done much to renew the old ill-feeling.

It is a serious business, and one which the Free State Government will find difficult to cope with. True a reward of £10,000 has been offered to anyone giving information leading to the conviction of the assassins, but as the inevitable sequel is a shot in the back, I do not think many will be tempted by it.

Revolting though this incident is, righteous indignation should not be allowed to over-rule judgment. The Free State can not be condemned because of the outrages of four hooligan murderers.

Mulcahy, ex-Minister for Defence, describes the affair as an isolated act of blackguardism, which signifies nothing, except that there are four fellows who are prepared to do anything. In common fairness to the Free State, it must be admitted that this is true, but Britain cannot be expected to lie low, and submit to wholesale murder of her subjects on this account.

CONTROL OF EGGS AND BUTTER

Mr. Archdale in presenting the prizes at the meeting of the Milch Cow Improvement Association, made an important announcement about the introduction of a bill for the regulation of the butter and egg industry.

What is needed in the first instance is graded control of all exports of these two articles of production. But something more is needed, and it is to be hoped that the new bill will be a beneficial measure, to lift these industries, rather than one of restrictive regulations. We want a collecting centre in every district, where butter and eggs can be received, graded, and packed, and this can be done either by the Department of Agriculture, or by an association working in conjunction with the Government grader. This seems a big thing, but the system has worked wonders for Denmark, New Zealand and other countries, and it is doing well in some provinces of Canada.

The handling of the Irish egg trade in the past has been deplorable, and yet under fair treatment the Irish egg is the largest and best flavored in the world.

BELFAST HARBOR LIGHTING

After many week of discussion, the Harbor Board has approved an arrangement with the Corporation concerning the lighting of the Harbor estate.

The Corporation is to supply current for the purpose from the municipal generating station at a total cost (which includes the laying of cables, etc.) of £22,000.

Mr. Barbour, in moving the adoption of the Work Committee's report, said the agreement had been very carefully considered, and the Committee had every confidence in recommending the Commissioners to accept the contract. They felt that the Corporation had treated the Harbor Trust very reasonably, and the arrangement was such that might be arrived at between two bodies who had the interest of the public at heart. Neither wished to take advantage of the other. It was an important contract decided on a purely business footing.

The sincerity of this speech is questionable the Harbor Trust, and the Corporation being old enemies. At one period, when the Corporation promoted a bill in the Imperial Parliament it was very bitterly opposed by the Harbor Trust. The passage of this particular bill took months, and cost the Corporation upwards of £10,000. However Sir Crawford M. Cullagh has said that all bitterness has passed, and that the two boards, are now working in perfect harmony.

LOUGH NEAGH FISHERIES

An official inquiry was recently held to investigate the decline in the catches of fish at Lough Neagh.

It appears that line fishing has been steadily increasing since 1900, and has seriously affected the fisheries which are among the most valuable in Europe.

Although the general opinion was that the losses were due to the increase of fishing as a 'sport', it was suggested by an old fisherman, that the loss was entirely due to the bad seasons, and the presence of the water cricket.

It has not yet been decided whether it will be necessary to bann line fishing.

NEW BLOOD IS NEEDED AT THIS TIME OF YEAR

Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a Blood-Improving, Health-Restoring Tonic

Many people are pale and sallow at this time of the year. They complain of being easily tired, their appetite is poor, and they are often depressed and low spirited. That is mother nature urging them to improve their blood supply; but often their digestion is weakened so that they cannot turn food into blood without help. Here is where modern medical science comes to the rescue. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a direct action on the blood and enable you to get full use of the blood-making elements in your meals. You soon feel their effect—your appetite improves, your nerves are steadier, colour returns to the cheeks and lips, you have more vim and energy and can work with less fatigue. The above statements are borne out by the experience of a Canadian gentleman, Mr. J. P. Greschuk, of Janow, Manitoba, who says:—

"Recently I found myself in a badly run down condition. My stomach was quite out of order; I could eat but little and what I did eat did not appear to nourish me. I did not seem to have enough blood, and I had no strength to work. I tried several medicines but did not get good results. Then I gave Dr. William's Pink Pills a trial, and now feel well and strong, have a good appetite, and can do my work with ease. Naturally I have great faith in this medicine as a blood-making tonic."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or post free, 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 bottles $8.00, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Klangse Road, Shanghai.

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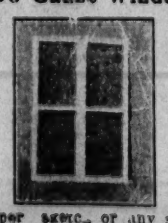

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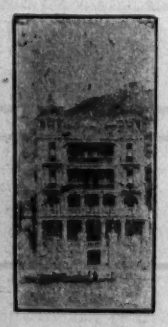

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大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1924

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
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Business and Official Notices

Nomad Oasis

The meeting for May will be held at the New Carlton Cafe on Bubbling Well Road on Tuesday, May 13. Business meeting at 6:30 p.m.; dinner at 8 p.m. A large turnout is expected.

Visiting Shriners are cordially invited to spend the afternoon and evening with us. 67717

Notice

Staveley & Company, Forwarding Agents, of 18 James Street, London, have appointed us as their agents in Shanghai and we shall be pleased to render every assistance to intending purchasers of goods from England and explain to them the advantages of directing shipments through this medium.

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Opening of the WESTERN CAFE, 25 Yu Yuen Road. First class refreshments catering for family trade only, short orders. Afternoon tea and sanitary, ice cream. 67674 J 8

S.S. "E. A. Morse" Voy. No. 1-W.

FROM NEW YORK

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the S. S. "E. A. Morse" V No. 1-W., will be held at Dollar Pai Lien Chien Wharf on Tuesday, May 13th, 1924 at 10 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler Reeves and Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendance. Our ferry launch "A. B. Dollar" leaves Custom's Jetty at 9.30 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
67704 M 13

S.S. "President Monroe" Voy. No. 1-W.

FROM NEW YORK

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the S. S. "President Monroe" V No. 1-W., will be held at Dollar Pai Lien Chien Wharf on Tuesday, May 13th, 1924 at 9.00 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler Reeves and Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendance. Our ferry launch "A. B. Dollar" leaves Custom's Jetty at 8.30 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
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S.S. "President Grant" Voy. No 64-W.

FROM MANILA & HONGKONG

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the S. S. "President Grant" V No. 64-W., will be held at China Merchant's Lower Wharf on Tuesday, May 13th, 1924. at 2.30 p.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendance.

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No motor car chits when you are located in the HUB OF THE CITY. The Central Building is also near the best places of amusement. Furnished rooms at Tls. 40 to 55 inclusive of taxes, water and light. Board may be supplied by the Dining Room.

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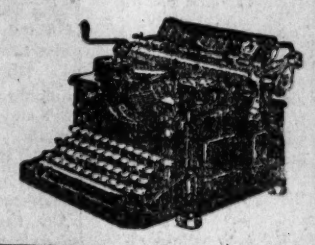

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The China Press, Inc.

Shanghai, 5th May, 1924.

M 12

Conseil d'Administration Municipal de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1924

8,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each

Rate of interest 7% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th April 1924.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 100 each and will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st October 1934 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

3°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 7% per annum, payable on the 21st day of March and 30th day of September in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

4°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from May 1st 1924.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for must be deposited at the same time.

5°.—Applications for Debentures at over par (Tls. 100) will not be recognised by the Council.

6°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 22nd April 1924.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.

T. F. 284.

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This is to notify all concerned that on and after June 1st, 1924, the WHARFAGE, LANDING, and DELIVERY CHARGES, as printed on the present Tariff, dated January 1st, 1922, will be increased by 20%,—instead of the present 10% as printed on the front of the Tariff.

A special rebate of 15% will be allowed at the Pootung Wharves on the increased Tariff.
China Merchants' Lower, Central, Eastern, and Yangkadu Wharves.
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March 1st, 1924.
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All Bondholders are notified that the next drawing will take place on Thursday, the 15th instant.

The total reimbursements will amount to over
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Saturday, May 17th
Ladies Stockings, All Silk and Silk with Lisle Top
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Shanghai Horticultural Society

A Rose Show
will be held in the
New Carlton Cafe
Thursday, 15th May
(subject to climatic influence.)

EXHIBITORS are requested to have their exhibits staged ready for judging by 10.30 a.m.

The medal of the National Rose Society of England will be awarded for the best 12 rose blooms, to be shown in vases, 2 blooms in a vase.

Meritorious plants and cut flowers in season other than roses may be shown.

Doors opened at 3 p.m.
Admission: Adults $1.00
Children 50 cents.
67700 M 15

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-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

Money Exchange

Shanghai, May 10, 1924
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for
£1 at 3/2⅞=Tls. 6.17 at 7175 $8.60
G.$100 at 70¾=Tls. 141.34 at 7175=$196.99
Mex. Dollar market rate 72
Native Interest 09
Copper Cash 268,000
Shanghai Gold Bar 272.80
Bar Silver 33⅛
Bank rate of Discount 4%
Paris on London 73.90
New York on London ... 436⅜
London:
Telegraphic Transfer .. 3/2¾
Demand 3/2⅞
New York:
Telegraphic Transfer ... 70⅛
Demand 70¾

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 70½
Demand buying on America 71½
Demand selling on London 3/3
Demand buying on London 3/3⅛

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates for:
It. Lire 15.65=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.94=1 Tael
It. Lire 8.75=1 Yen

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
BANK'S SELLING RATES
1 Chervonetz=$10.24.

Hongkong Shares

Messrs. Ellis & Co., Shanghai, yesterday received the following quotations by cable from Hongkong:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. $1,170 buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co. $109 buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton $241 buyers

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves $165 sellers.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $148 buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (old) $23 nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (new) $3½ buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $173¼ buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $111½ buyers.

China Sugar Refinery Co. $230 nominal.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $535 buyers.

Piece Goods

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., Shanghai, report under date May 9:

The market has been more than usually lifeless this week owing partly to the Race holidays and partly to the continued rain which has reduced clearances to a very small volume. Dealers, in fact, have scarcely bothered to make their usual daily calls and demand has been so slight that prices are lower all round on the week both for auction and private chops.

Business with Lancashire is likewise on a very small scale though an occasional parcel of White Shirtings or Fancies is reported as being booked. Reports by wire of the new cotton crop in the States are on the whole favorable so far, there being an increased acreage, a substantial increase in the use of fertiliser, and comparatively few complaints regarding the boll-wevil. In this connection it is significant that while the spot quotation in New York today is G. cts. 30.50, the December price is quoted as low as G. cts. 24.00.

Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.—The volume of business transacted has been small and with little demand prices have shown an easier tendency. Details of private sales reported are as follows:—Black Joss at Tls. 6.30, Palace at Tls. 6.10, Red Joss at Tls. 5.75.

9-11 lbs.—Business has been brought to our notice in Red Cock at Tls. 7.60, Nine Blue Cocks at Tls. 7.60, Bridge at Tls. 7.50, Five Jars at Tls. 7.50, Palace at Tls. 7.35. Auction values barely steady.

12-lbs. 36-in.—We have one sale to record in Red Cock and Soldier D.D.D. at Tls. 10.50. No material change in auction values.

White Shirtings.—An easier feeling has been in evidence throughout the week under review and prices at the auctions were on the whole lower than last week. Business has been brought to our notice in:—Large Red Dog at Tls. 11.75, Small Red Dog at Tls. 11.40, Five Gold Bats at Tls. 11.25, Good Luck at Tls. 10.05, Fireworks at Tls. 6.65.

Local Sheetings.—Our market continues dull with no fresh business reported.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Prices at the auction have ruled irregular but on the whole steady.

Cotton.—Our market for the local staple has continued quite steady during the week, the amount of business done has been, however, on a very small scale. Quotations may approximately be given as follows:—Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 47.50 to Tls. 46.00, Kashan at Tls. 46.00 to Tls. 45.50, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 46.00 to Tls. 45.00, Taichong at 47.00 to Tls. 46.00.

The New York "spot" figure is telegraphed today as G. cts. 30.50.

Local Yarn.—We have a very dull week to record, the only sales that we have to report are:—500 Bales of 16's Watermoon at Tls. 182.00 and 500 Bales 20's same chop at Tls. 195.00. Market steady at the close. The recent wet weather has interfered with clearances.

Commercial Failures

The following article written by F. A. Bowen, manager of the Commercial & Credit Information Bureau of 29 Szechuen Road, is printed in the current issue of the "Pagoda," the official publication of the Rotary Club of Shanghai, of which Mr. Bowen is a member. Mr. Bowen has been in China for several years, having been connected with the Asia Banking Corporation as manager of the credit department until he established the Commercial & Credit Information Bureau more than two years ago. He has been in credit work since leaving college and has had splendid opportunities for observing business conditions and the men who rise and fall in the commercial world, both in the States, and particularly in recent years in China. The following is a brief resume of Bowen's observations of men who fail commercially:

"The word 'failure,' like its opposite 'success,' is a very undefined and uncertain term. Both words are given different interpretations by different people, so in fact that from time immemorial it has been asked almost as much, 'What is success?' or 'What is failure?' as has been asked, 'Where did we come from, and where are we going?'

"What to one may seem success, to another may seem failure, and vice versa. It is said of many a business man after he has passed to the Great Beyond, that he has lived a long and successful life, even though his business career may have included one or more commercial failures, or at least what is generally accepted and regarded as commercial failure.

"It might not be a bad idea for us to pause and reflect on the subject of why men fail, confining ourselves entirely to the subject from a commercial standpoint, for it is indeed a very large and important topic.

"Few of us, perhaps, realize, particularly in this part of our world, that statistics compiled in America show that more than 97 percent of all the people who engage in commercial enterprises are failures or at last are not successful. This leaves less than 3 percent who can be classed as successful commercially. This, it must be remembered, applies only to America and includes everyone who engages in any kind of business or commercial enterprises whatsoever. It is, however, food for thought, and shows that a man embarking on a business career has about as great odds against him as we in Shanghai have when we purchase a sweep stake ticket at the races.

"Now as to the causes of why men fail. It would seem that these can be grouped under two headings, namely: Class A, the personal causes, or those due to the faults of the individual who fails, and under this class might come the sub-headings, incompetence, inexperience, lack of capital, the granting of unwise credits, speculation, neglect of business, personal extravagance, and fraudulent disposition of property.

"To class the non-personal causes or those not due to the faults of those failing we shall designate the failures due to specific conditions, such as disaster, war, floods, etc., or failure of others (who were regarded as sound financially), and competition.

"Statistics for several years past show that the two personal failings, incompetence and lack of capital, have been responsible for the greatest number of failures and that inexperience and fraudulent disposition of property have been next in line. The leading non-personal cause is and always has been specific reasons under which are grouped outside happenings, such as floods, crop disasters, trade depressions, fires, etc. This in 1923 claimed 16,3 percent of all failures in the United States and Canada.

"In the United States in 1923 there were 2,136,921 business firms in existence and during the year there were 19,159 failures representing assets of G.$369,154,418, and total liabilities of G.$631,200,000, or ratio of assets to liabilities 58.4 percent which were due to the following causes in the following proportions:

Incompetence	6,448
Inexperience	602
Lack of capital	6,562
Unwise granting of credits	223
Failures of others	297
Extravagance	259
Neglect of business	231
Competition	262
Specific conditions	3,116
Speculation	63
Fraud	736
Total	19,159

"It must be kept in mind that in a brief article of this sort, one cannot go exhaustively into a subject of such magnitude. The above is, therefore, passed out only as food for thought, as it has been intended to hit the high spots only. In spite of the above, it may be submitted that, on the basis of statistics, business life seems to be growing safer year by year, and it certainly seems as if it should be safer than in earlier years, when safeguards around business, not the least of which is the gradually improving commercial and credit information service, were not so numerous or so protective as they are today.

"At a later date (how many centuries later we will not attempt to say) figures and statistics like the above will be given in an article covering China and the Chinese."

Mercantile Bank Of India, Ltd

The 31st annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., was held, March 28, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. Mr. J. M. Ryrie presided in the absence of Sir Robert J. Black, Bart., the chairman. The chief manager, Mr. J. Steuart, read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate.

Mr. Ryrie: In the first place I am sure I express the disappointment all present feel not to see our chairman here today and our sincere regret that his absence is caused by ill-health. At the end of last year Sir Robert Black had a severe attack of influenza, and as he did not make a good recovery his doctor ordered him to Egypt early this year, and I am pleased to say he has just returned feeling much better but not yet quite fit to take up his many duties in the City. Also Lord Carmichael is in the South of France and regrets his absence as much as we do.

In the next place it is my painful duty to refer to the sad and untimely death, in November last, of Mr. Percy Mould, our late chief manager, to which important post he was appointed in 1913. Mr. Mould had been in the service of the bank since 1886, and previous to his appointment as chief manager he was manager at Calcutta, our most important branch. I know I can say without fear of contradiction that with all who came in contact with him in or out of business, Mr. Mould was not only popular but respected for his ability and character. Your directors, one and all, lament the loss of a chief manager and a friend in whom they had complete trust, and who was always dignified and tactful under all circumstances. We were, however, fortunate in having as our London manager and second-in-command, Mr. James Steuart, who has served the bank since 1889, having been appointed London manager in 1913, and acting chief manager in May last, and as from long experience your directors know that Mr. Steuart's knowledge of the bank's business at home and in the East is unsurpassed, and that the interests of the bank always come first with him, they had no hesitation in appointing him to succeed the late Mr. Mould as chief manager in December last, and in the confident belief that under his control the bank is in good hands. Then we have cause for congratulation in that Mr. James Murdoch, another old and able officer of the bank, who has been our inspector of branches in recent years, has consented to fill the position of London manager until such time as we can make other arrangements. I have also to mention with regret the death of Mr. Scott Smith, who, after vacating the position of manager at Calcutta and carrying out a visit of inspection to our branches in the Far East, had just come home on leave. Mr. Scott Smith was a popular and efficient officer of the bank who will be much missed by a wide circle of friends.

COUNTRY'S MONETARY POLICY

In attempting to review the events of last year in which we are interested, I find it difficult to know where to begin. Money has been comparatively cheap, the bank rate being maintained at 3 percent until July, when it was raised to 4 percent, the rate today, and consequently rates of discount, which are of material interest to us, have been equally steady. Trade generally has improved, there has been some reduction in taxation, and unemployment has decreased, but prospects are overcast by strikes and threats of industrial war, with the result that orders are going abroad. The cost of production in this country is still high, and I noticed that in a recent speech Mr. Baldwin said that whilst our imports cost us 53 percent over 1914 prices, we have to ask 89 percent more for our exports. The question of how to deal with the large amount of unemployment still existing is a serious problem, and I am afraid that until there is more self-help and self-reliance and less looking to the State for assistance, this problem will always be with us. As the result of the last General Election it is clear that protection for home industries is at least out of the question for some time to come, but I venture to say I hope Imperial Preference will survive.

It is too soon to indulge in remarks upon what we are to expect from the Labor Government, but on the whole they have made a good start upon more or less Conservative lines, and if they can see their way to reduce the present high taxation and thus help to bring down the cost of living and cost of production, and at the same time devise better machinery than exists at present for the purpose of averting strikes and bringing about confidence as between capital and labor, they will deserve our congratulations and thanks. We may not all agree with their decision to abandon the proposed extension of our naval base at Singapore, but it is satisfactory to know they adhere to the policy of the Cunliffe Committee and do not intend to proceed with their idea of imposing a capital levy I hope there will be no attempt at nationalisation of railways, mines, etc., as if this were carried out political influences would always be at work, and as the motives which lead to success in private enterprise are absent in Government enterprise.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN INDIA

In referring to India I cannot ignore the political situation—which is giving so much trouble and causing some anxiety—as if it continues the credit and trade of the country must suffer. So far as the financial position and trade is concerned, India has made a splendid recovery from the depression of previous years. The Budget for 1923-4 has been practically balanced, and that for 1924-5 is expected to show a surplus of over three crores of rupees, and permit of a reduction in the salt duty. In regard to Indian exchange, the year opened with the rate for telegraphic transfers on London at 1s. 4 5/32d., and closed at 1s. 5 5/32d., touching 1s. 3 29/32d. in August, which was the lowest point, and 1s. 5 9/32d. in November, this being the highest level of the year. It is interesting to note that in framing the Budget for 1924-25 the Indian Finance Minister has adopted a rate of 1s. 4⅜d. It is also interesting, in connection with Government of India remittances to this side, to observe that of the about £28,000,000 remitted, only £8,738,000 was realised from the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers in London, £12,475,000 representing purchase of sterling from the banks in India, and the balance made up by remittances on account of the Paper Currency Reserve and a transfer from this reserve in India to the Home Treasury.

THE ACCOUNTS

The total figures on the balance-sheet are very slightly less than at December 31, 1922, and the deposits show a small decline, but the figures disclosed indicate a very strong and liquid position. The cash in hand represents nearly 40 per cent of our deposits, and G investments in Government other stocks are added to the cash the ratio is 65 percent. The investments, I may mention, are made up of £3,021,083 in sterling securities, £1,513,957 in rupee securities, and £309,641 in Straits dollar securities. It is now largely the custom of mer-

(Continued on Page 23)

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1,180 B.
Chartered	£19⅝
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$720 B.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.$241 S.
Yangtsze	H.$29 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$140
Hongkong Fire	H.$535 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$115
Indo-China Pref.	H.$38½ B.
"Shell"	93/9 B.
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 87 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 53 B.
H.C.&M.S.B.Co.Ltd	H.$39 B.
Star Ferry	H.$85 Sa.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21 B.
Oriental Cons.	15/-
Raub	H.$5
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$148
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 95
New, Eng. Works	Tls. 5½ B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.05 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 192½
Hongkong Wharf.	H.$165 S.
Lands and Hotels	
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 119 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 119 B.
Hongkong Lands	H.$106 B.
Humphreys Estate	Tls. 23 S.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
H. & S. Hotel	NewH.$11½ B. OldH.$17½ B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 11.85
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 106 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 8
Oriental	Tls. 5
Shanghai Cotton	Old 61 New 36
Industrials	
Sulter Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$230 S.
Green Island	OldH.$23½ Sa. NewH.$5½ B.
Langkats (Comb.)	Tls. 24½
Langkats (Single)	Tls. 8¼
Loans	Tls. 6.40
Explorations	Tls. 10½
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 105
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$6
Llewelyn	Tls. 35
Lane Crawford	Tls. 107 B.
Moutrie	$70
Watson	H.$26 S.
Weeks	$11
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 5 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.25
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 1.80 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.70 S.
Bute	Tls. 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.12½
Chemor United	Tls. 0.85
Chompedak	Tls. 4½
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 2 S.
Dominion	Tls. 1¾
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 10¼
Kali Gildeka	Tls. 6 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9.40
Karan	Tls. 4
Kedah	Tls. 0.75
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.50 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10 B.
Padang	Tls. 5½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.05
Permata	Tls. 2.30
Repah	Tls. 0.80
Samagagas	Tls. 0.60
Seekees	Tls. 0.75
Semambu	Tls. 0.85
Senawang	Tls. 0.82½
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.75
Sungala	Tls. 0.80
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2.65
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.50
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.47½
Tebong	Tls. 0.70 B.
Ziangbee	Tls. 2.15 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 16¾ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 41
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephones	Tls. 77 B.
S'hai Waterwork.	Tls. 150 B.
China Providents	Old H.$15 NewH.$6 S.
H'kong Electrics	H.$34½ B.
H'kong Tramways	H.$35 B.
Dairy Farm	H.$25¼ B.
Hongkong Ropes	H.$65 Sa.
China Lights	OldH$15.60 NewH.$9 S.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
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The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
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C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

行銀業實江浙

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(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	24,000,000

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ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
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A. DONNAY,
Manager.

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Authorised Capital	$50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up..	$20,000,000
Reserve Fund:—	
Sterling	£ 4,500,000
Silver	$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$20,000,000

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G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,730,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
L. Jezierski,
P. Petithuguenin,
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1914).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000 00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money. OFFICE HOURS, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital Authorised ..	£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up	£1,076,815-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $	500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

BRANCHES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton Hankow and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	S. Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokoham.	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Savings deposits are cordially invited. Favorable terms are given. Accounts will be kept in Dollars or Taels, at depositors option.

WONG WEN KUANG.
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital ..	$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
TSINAN	HARBIN
HANKOW	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
C. 8641-2-3-4.
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code
Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange. Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts and Savings Accounts.
YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital ..	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	63,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Touarne
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAYN,
Manager.

Mercantile Bank Of India, Ltd.

(Continued from Page 22)

chants in India to draw against their shipments by telegraphic transfers rather than by usance bills. The net profit for the year is less by £8,728 than for 1922, but we are able to make the regular allocations to reserve fund and officers' pension fund, and again write £20,000 off banking premises and not only maintain our dividend for the year at 16 percent, but carry forward £5,706 more than last year. In regard to prospects for the current year, I can only hope there will be a further improvement in trade generally, and I think it is fair to expect this. We are, at any rate, ready and anxious to provide all reasonable facilities for any sound development of trade with the East. The shipments of rice from Burma are not likely to be so large as in recent years, but as there will be large exports of rice from Siam, the chain of branches we have now completed connecting Singapore, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya and Hongkong should benefit. Then at Singapore and Penang trade has improved, and if recent prices of rubber and tin are maintained, the results should be satisfactory, though there is still room for improvement in the price of rubber. But in China business is at a low ebb, and until some kind of order is established the development of that great country must be retarded. On the whole, and as stocks in consuming countries must be low, it is fair to look for an improvement in trade generally this year, and, in any case, the position of this bank is so sound that we can look forward to the future with confidence, and our new branches will, I hope, prove helpful.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

I cannot sit down without referring to our staff at the head office and branches, from Mr. Steuart downwards, and saying how much we owe them for their efficiency and devotion to the interests of the bank. Results achieved depend largely upon the staff, and in the first place upon the chief manager, who, in turn, depends upon the London manager, the sub-manager, accountants and other heads of departments in London, whilst last, but not least, we have to rely upon the judgment and tact of our managers in the East and their subordinates. I have now to propose: "That the report of the directors, with the audited statement of accounts and balance-sheet at December 31, 1923, presented to this meeting, be and the same are hereby received, approved and adopted, and that a final dividend on the 'A,' 'B,' and 'C' shares of this bank of 8 percent be paid, making 16 percent for the year, less income tax, as recommended in the report, and the same is hereby confirmed."

Sir David Yule, Bart, seconded, and, there being no questions, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Ryrie proposed, and Mr. P. R. Chalmers seconded, the re-election of Mr. H. Melvill Simons and Lord Carmichael to the board of directors. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the auditors re-appointed.

Mr. E. J. Walker proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and also to the staff for their able conduct of the affairs of the bank during the past year.

Mr. Ryrie, for his colleagues and himself and the staff, thanked Mr. Walker for the kind remarks he had made. He repeated that the thanks are chiefly due to the staff for the satisfactory results.

Sailed From Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Pres. Lincoln	Apr. 13
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 26

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Australia	Apr. 21
Empress of Canada	Apr. 22
C. Winner	Apr. 25

FOR SEATTLE

President Grant	May 7

FOR NEW YORK

President Polk	Apr. 24
Keemun	Apr. 27
President Monroe	May 9

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

China	Apr. 15
Tsushima Maru	Apr. 16
Nellore	Apr. 13
Sarpedon	Apr. 17
Soudan	Apr. 25
Teucer	Apr. 27
Matsumoto Maru	May 1
Eeumaeus	Apr. 30

FOR HAMBURG

Atsuta Maru	Apr. 17
Alderamin	Apr. 24
Coblenz	May 1

FOR MARSEILLES

Porthos	Mar. 27
Amazone	Apr. 10
Angkor	Apr. 24

Tobacco Products Surplus $4,379,556

Figure Is Equal To $1.35 A Share On Common Stock

A surplus of $4,379,556 after interest and Federal taxes was reported by the Tobacco Products Corporation for the year ended December 31, last. After deduction of preferred and class A dividends this was equal to $1.35 a share earned on 514,904 shares of no par common stock, compared with a surplus of $5,465,107, 425 shares, $100 par, outstanding in 1922.

T. B. Yuille, president, told stockholders in the company's annual report that it is not the intention of directors to cut the dividend rate on the common stock. He pointed out that the 1923 financial statement does not reflect the present earning power of the company.

"In changing from an operating company to a holding company," said Mr. Yuille, "there were many expenses which had to carry on which have now been eliminated. There were some adjustments to be made in transferring and closing out parts of the business, and of course, the income from the Company common stock and from the American Tobacco Company 99-year lease was only about one-third of what it will be in 1924.

"We are working on some very constructive plans which we believe will materially increase the earnings this year. It is likely that we may declare out as dividends some of the securities now owned by the company in lieu of cash, in order to work out these plans."

行銀亞東 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund	$ 750,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon,
LONDON BANKERS: The Midland Bank Limited.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 percent per annum on daily balance, On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Sino-Italian Bank

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars.	4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire	16,000,000
Paid up Capital .. Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver	$150,000

Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge,
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Baie, Leu and Co.'s Bank.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 19 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.

C. MARMONT,
General Manager.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Manila
Batavia	Panama
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Rangoon
Canton	San Francisco
Cebu	Santo Domingo
Colon	Shanghai
Dairen	Singapore
Hankow	Soerabaya
Harbin	Tientsin
Hongkong	Tokio
Kobe	Yokohama
Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager,
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund	$ 6,033,345.41

Head Office: Peking
Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Peking	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

etc., etc. etc.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital:	Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds:	Guilders 13,769,181 (about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve:	Guilders 12,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$290,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers C. 1929 Manager's Office, C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cuba	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Established 1915
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)
Paid Up Capital—$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds—$500,000.00
Head Office: 9 Ningpo Rd. Sub-Branches: 15 Szechuen Rd. 206 Boundary Rd. Travel Dept. 97 Szechuen Rd.

Branches and Agencies in the principal cities throughout China
Correspondents at the principal places abroad.

Banking Department	Savings Department Foreign Exchange Dept. Godown Department Safe Deposit Boxes	Trust Department
Travel Department		Credit Department

Telephone to all Branches and departments Central 8050

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$990,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking and Kiangse Roads, Manager's Office Cen. 2850.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615, Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hanchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka, Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold,
Credit granted on approved securities,
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4 % PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

行銀商工

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Shanghai Branch
51 KIANGSE ROAD
Every description of banking transacted, Correspondents in China and abroad,
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."
Managers' Office Tel. C. 3204
Exchange Dept. Tel. C. 5816
Loan & Inc. Dept. Tel. C. 5876
Cash Dept. Tel. C. 6552
Mr. CHU KINMOW, Manager,
Shanghai Branch.

Ramsgate Harbor Is Offered For Sale By Reason Of Loss

The property of the Government since 1749, when it was built the Ramsgate Harbor is now in the market, and has been offered by the Ministry of Transport to the Ramsgate Corporation. Negotiations have extended over a period of some months, but up to the present they have been unsuccessful.

The suggestion that the town should take over the harbor is not viewed with any degree of approval by a large proportion of the rate-payers. In fact, such was the volume of opposition when the offer was first discussed, that the Council decided not to take any definite steps in the matter until they had obtained the opinion of the burgesses of the town, either by a vote at a public meeting, or by a referendum.

The opposition takes the view that as the Government have not been able to make the Harbor a financial success, it is unlikely that the town would be able to do so.

It is felt also that as the Harbor is a National Harbor of refuge, there may be some doubt cast upon the title of the Ministry to dispose of it. It has also been pointed out that the fabric of the piers has been allowed to fall into a very bad state of repair.

HISTORY OF THE HARBOR

The Harbor at Ramsgate has always been considered one of the show places of the neighborhood. Indeed, in the Topographical and Statistical Description of the County of Kent, written by Mr. G. A. Cooke, and published at the beginning of the last century, Ramsgate Harbor is quoted as almost the only spot of interest in the town. It was in those days considered to be one of the most magnificent structures of its kind in the Kingdom, as it was capable of receiving vessels up to five hundred tons burthen.

The utility of Ramsgate Harbor has declined in direct ratio to the progress made in methods of marine transport. Weather which once would have caused sailing vessels to run for safety is now easily withstood by modern steamships. Consequently much revenue has been lost.

The piers are eight hundred feet long, and the harbor itself includes an area of forty-six acres. It was constructed at a cost of £700,000; but the exact terms of the Ministry's offer to the Corporation have not been disclosed.

AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

Last Chance To See Good Comedy

It is a rare occasion when everybody agrees on anything—for human nature is perverse. But nobody has been discovered to date who does not agree that "Potash and Perlmutter," which is today playing the last time at the Apollo Theater, is the greatest comedy ever filmed.

This First National picture, which was produced by Samuel Goldwyn and directed by Clarence Badger, has won unstinted praise from all classes of persons. Male and female, old and young, ric and poor—all have united in pronouncing this picture as the greatest laughmaker of all ages. Never has been such a unity of opinion on any topic.

Want proof of these statements? Here it is:

The "Potash and Perlmutter" stories ran nine years in the Saturday Evening Post.

The play ran nine years on Broadway, five years in London, and three years in Berlin and Petrograd.

Nine separate companies toured the United States.

In book form it has sold 250,000 copies and is going strong.

So popular has "Potash and Perlmutter" become throughout the world that the title has practically become synonymous with laughter.

"I didn't know pictures could be made so good," was the comment of a nationally known man who saw the picture at a pre-view showing.

Barney Bernard, Alexander Carr and Vera Gordon have the leading roles in this production, assisted by a stellar cast including Hope Sutherland, Ben Lyon, Martha Mansfield, Eduard Durand, De Sacia Mooers and Jerry Devine.

"LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER" COMING TO APOLLO

"The Little Church Around the Corner" featuring Claire Windsor, opens Tuesday at the Apollo Theater, and will in no time establish itself in the minds and hearts of the appreciative audience as a picture with a double-barrelled punch—a picture thoroughly enjoyable by all who saw it, and one that certainly will be voted one of the most powerful screen dramas ever seen here. Better pictures may be made in the future, perhaps, but nothing like it for brisk action and movement that makes you hold your breath has yet been presented.

This adaptation of Charles Blaney's play is packed with thrills from start to finish. There is a mob scene in a mining town, in which a stormy crowd of strikers attack a mine owner, that is dramatically portrayed; in fact, it is no use to pick out one scene and say it is better than any other; a uniform excellence of high quality is maintained throughout, and our advice to everybody on the lookout for good entertainment is to see this one.

It is said that to make the mining scenes, a real town had to be built; a street of houses erected and a mine costing $25,000 installed. One can easily believe that for the scenes in the picture would lead one to suppose that they had been taken in some Pennsylvania town.

"The Little Church Around the Corner" tells of young David Graham, a minister hailing from a little mining town. He gets a place in a fine church of another city, and there falls in love with Leila Morton, daughter of the wealthy mine owner. Tense situations arise after a strike is called, and David is torn between love for his oppressed workers, and for his sweetheart. A great miracle performed by Graham softens the flinty heart of Morton, and all is about to end—when the young minister is suddenly arrested for the murder of a wealthy suitor for Leila's hand. The prison scenes are exciting.

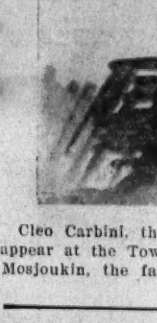
The supporting cast in this Warner Brothers' production includes Kenneth Harlan, Hobart Bosworth, Walter Long, Alec Francis, George Cooper, Margaret Seddon, Winter Hall, Cyril Chadwick and Pauline Stark. William Seiter directed.

"HEARTS OF MEN"

"Hearts of Men," which will be shown at the Victoria Theater on May 12 and 13 is a feature with a strong appeal, and a production of unusual type. The author of the story has built a play which gathers a momentum of interest that makes it irresistible. George Beban calls to the limit upon his rich store of interpretative power for his portrayal of the Italian, Nicolo, and his work contributes largely to the picture's excellent effect.

The story is unique. No more natural incidents could have been desired. The story of the Italian's labors is not laid in the slums but on the flats of Arizona where with his boy he was unceremoniously dumped to begin the reclamation of his stubborn desert tract. The picture has a particular appeal to those who have left a home abroad to fight against poor circumstances in America. George Beban's little son takes the role of the boy and his bright appearance makes him worthy of the affection lavished on him by his father. The types of the construction gang are done with a masterful touch.

O. I. C. Glasses



Are to be Seen with as well as to See with, Good looking, Comfortable, Becoming

49a Nanking Road

Russian Movie Star

Cleo Carbini, the Mary Pickford of movies in Russia, who will appear at the Town Hall on Friday, May 16 in a concert with Mosjoukin, the famous Russian basso.

"Treasure Island"

Robert Louis Stevenson's immortal story, "Treasure Island," has reached the screen. It is produced by Maurice Tourneur and will be shown for three days commencing Monday next at the Isis Theater. All the color and spirit of high adventure that is in the Stevenson classic has been retained.

The story, which is familiar to all has been followed closely in the screen version. Jim Hawkins, Bill Bones, Long John Silver, Ben Gunn-all the familiar characters appear in the life in the picture. The picture opens in "Benbow Tavern," where at Bill Bones' death young Jim comes into possession of the chart showing the location of Captain Flint's treasure. From there sails the old brigantine in which the Squire and his mutinous crew leave on the treasure hunt. Battles with the pirates, the kidnapping of Jim, the fight in the stockade, and the final success follow.

Playing the role of Jim Hawkins is Shirley Mason. Lon Channey, Al Filson, Charles Ogle and Wilton Taylor are in the cast.

"Burglar Proof"

He ate hash in cheap restaurants and hated to give tips. And his business was bringing in thousands every week! He was so tight that his acquaintances dubbed him "Burglar Proof," meaning that a charge of TNT was necessary to separate him from his money.

In his old country days he had loved Jenny Larkin. He finds her in the city, now a slangy, gum-chewing "teacher" in a dance hall. Jenny sees a chance to "shake down" this "hick sweetie" for a little change. But the shaking is poor until Laura, another dancer, returns from a vaudeville trip.

And then, oh boy. How the purse strings fly open! Jenny sees her "easy mark" slipping and tries to prove that Laura is interested in another man but in the end-why tell the story and spoil the climax for you?

Paramount has made another comedy-drama ten-trike in "Burglar Proof" which will open at the Isis Theater for three days beginning next Monday. Bryant Washburn is seen as the tightwad, Lois Wilson as Laura and Grace Morse as Jenny.

"Burglar Proof" is a play of vast entertainment. William Slavens McNutt wrote the story which was scenarized by Tora Geraghty. Major Maurice Campbell directed.

"A Tailor Made Man".

"A Tailor Made Man," Charles Bay's first United Artists production, coming to the Isis Theater next Thursday, is the most costly production ever made by this star and producer. Not only was no expense stinted in the case of settings, in research, and in

(Continued on Page 25)

Oculists' Institute Company

49A Nanking Rd.

O.I.C.

Empire Theatre

Tonight, at 7.30 p.m.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

THE STUPENDOUS SERIAL

Episodes 9th 10th & 11th "Bride 13" In 6 Parts

At 9.15 p.m.

FRANK MILLS AND FLORENCE REED

IN

"TO-DAY"

A Tremendous Melodrama in Seven Reels

MATINEE

Today at 3.15 p.m.

"TO-DAY"

The

Victoria Theatre

Presents

Tonight! *Tonight!*

At 9.15 p.m.

The Most Versatile Comedy Star Constance Talmadge

in

Her Latest Comedy-Drama

"The Beauty Shop"

Come and See the highly gifted star in a fine comedy that will add ten laurels to her fame

Admission $1.50 and $1.00 Coupons Accepted.

MATINEE

Today at 3.15 p.m

Constance Talmadge in "The Beauty Shop"

— Town Hall —

Saturday, May 17th at 9.15 p.m.

Farewell Concert

by

Mieczyslaw Munz

With the Municipal Symphony Orchestra, Conductor Mario Paci.

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Concerto Liszt ..... *With Orchestra.*

Groups of small pieces

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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

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"Doug's" latest United Artists production in which the big punches pack tremendous wallops-rapid fire action-appealing romance thrills galore---

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A very funny Krazy Kat Cartoon.

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A Great Sports Picture! A Great Comedy!

CHARLES RAY

The Best Football Stars in America Appear in this Thrilling Comedy Drama.

The Best of all Short Story Photoplays

Round 19 **Leather Pushers**

ISIS THEATRE

Today Matinee at 2 & 5.30. Evening at 9.15

D. W. GRIFFITH'S "The BIRTH of a NATION"

A Picture With A Thousand Thrills

The picture that millions have seen again and again, that more millions will see, that you MUST see; that you are sure to want to see again even if you have already seen it once, or even twice, before.

Griffith's Classic Of The Screen

12 Reels

With Lillian Gish and an All Star Cast

Evening at 9.15, $1.50, $1.00 and 60cts.

Matinees at 2 & 5.30, $1.00, 60 and 40cts.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

A Double Feature Programme

In appreciation of your loyal support, there will be no raise in prices,

by Robert Louis Stevenson

A romance for boys and girls twixt nine and ninety! Played by a perfect cast including Shirley Mason and Lon Chaney.

And A Comedy Drama

"BURGLAR PROOF"

starring

BRYANT WASHBURN

presented by

Jesse L. Lasky

A Paramount Picture

Easy picking?.....Not by a plugged dime! All a gold-digger ever got from "Free-and-Easy John" was cheero conversation.

Till one dizzy night he slipped- and the way that man spilt lucre ! ! !

A picture that opens your heart with a combination of laughs.

Evening at 9.15. Admission $1, 60 & 40 cts.

Matinee at 5.30. Admission 70, 40 & 30 cts.

Our Bremen Letter

Timber Strike Oeer—Broadcasting—Future Of Lower Weser Towns—Hamburg Shipping Statistics

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Bremen, Mar. 18.—As employers and employed have accepted the arbitration award of Dr. Meyer, fixing wages and hours of labor, work has been resumed in the timber trade.

BROADCASTING

Bremen, much to her disappointment, has been refused a broadcasting station of her own. She is no better off in this respect than other large towns in Germany, notably Dresden. The Norddeutscher Rundfunk Company which controls the Hamburg station (to be opened in April), has promised Bremen a share in determining their broadcasting program.

It looks as if lecturers for a livelihood have seized upon broadcasting as a novel and profitable subject for their art, without realising its pitfalls. Once or twice lately disgruntled audiences have left the lecture hall in disgust at not having had their money's worth of explanation and enlightenment. It is to be hoped that future lecturers will understand its technicalities and not bring broadcasting and all its works into discredit by a blundering description of it.

HUMAN RECEIVER!

To be yourself a receiving apparatus for broadcasting must be a somewhat uncanny experience. According to a local newspaper, a post office official in Oldenburg alleges that his nerves act as a receiver. This prodigy has been passed over to the doctors for examination. There seems to be no doubt that his nerves are extraordinarily susceptible and capable of sensations unknown to the ordinary mortal. The riddle however, still awaits solution. It may be doubted whether such an uncanny gift would be an advantage in these days.

AGED BUT ACTIVE ?!?

A Bremen artist whose pictures are to be found in the Court of Siam as well as in New York, celebrated his 85th birthday on the 5th of March. Herr Kohnholz still paints but during the last ten years his pictures have gone chiefly to Hamburg, Berlin, Karlsbad, Kissingen and other towns, instead of finding buyers in Bremen as of old, when Julius Koch, Frau Oberst Jaeger, Louis Konitzky, Frau Heinrich Gildemeister and Herr Danelsberg were his patrons.

STOCK EXCHANGE DUES

Hamburg and Bremen through their various banks, exchanges and business firms have sent a strong protest to the Ministry of Finance against the excessive taxation levied on stock exchange transactions, amounting as it does in some cases, to M. 3 for every M. 100. They attribute the dull tendency of the German stock exchanges to these heavy dues. Such a policy is in their opinion, deplorable at a time when every effort should be made to render capital as fluid as possible.

FUTURE OF LOWER WESER TOWNS

This question has become acute lately and is being warmly discussed in the local papers. Briefly, Geestemunde, an important Prussian fishing port, and Lehe also Prussian, are suggesting union, to the exclusion of Bremerhaven, which lies between them and on Bremen territory. The case is illuminating, as showing how insistently the economic factors of a problem dominate its political consideration. The most obvious solution of the problem would be the union of all three towns under the Bremen flag. But to that it is feared Prussia would never consent. Failing this, the next best solution would be a union between Bremerhaven and Lehe, leaving Geestemunde to look after itself. What is certain is that Bremen cannot renounce Bremerhaven without committing commercial suicide. Writers on the subject complain that party and local interests are seeking to solve the question in a way hostile to the good of the greater number. The question after all, concerns Germany as a whole, not merely two of its consititutent territories.

HAMBURG SHIPPING STATISTICS

The number of vessels visiting Hamburg for trade purposes in February of this year was 736, only six less than in 1913 (742) a total of 809 sea-going vessels with 1,134,353 net reg. tonnage as against 970 with 1,000,256 net reg. ton. in 1913. Of these 397 flew the German flag.

The Hugo Stinnes Line are planning two voyages for June, July and August, one to the North Cape and one to Spitsbergen with their ocean liner General San Martin.

GERMAN-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL TREATY

American shipping circles are concerned about the treaty recently drawn up between America and Germany and now awaiting ratification by the U. S. Senate. It is maintained that the most favored nation clauses run counter to certain clauses of the Jones Bill of 1921. According to these clauses, America may levy special tariffs on goods carried in American vessels, the U. S. Government being authorised to alter existing treaties in which the levy of such special tariffs is forbidden. It is considered that the Senate may probably refuse ratification of the treaty until these clauses running counter to the Jones Bill are struck out. Opinions in America are divided as to the policy of protection for American shipping. One interesting fact disclosed by the discussion is that American capital invests largely in international shipping concerns owing to its want of confidence in American shipping conditions. Whatever the decision the Senate takes, Germany hopes that she will not be the only country to suffer special disadvantages under treaty arrangements, while others go scot free. Even a helpless Germany would refuse to have the paragraphs of the Jones Bill applied to her shipping, while her neighbors in virtue of their sea power, were spared this application to theirs.

AMERICAN FOOTWEAR

The Association of American Leather Factories Boston-Hamburg are the first exhibitors of American footwear at the great Leipzig Fair. The low prices asked for high class goods brought the firm good business and big contracts.

"DARPA"

Under the above name a new political party has been added to the many already existing in Germany. This is the German Labor Party (Deutschearbeitenehmerpartei). According to Messrs. Solich and Schindler one of the aims of the party is to make parliamentary representative as well as ministers of the Republic liable to recall by representative bodies. The party upholds the 8-hour day. In foreign policy it is for fulfilment of treaty obligations up to the nation's capacity. But it will resist every endeavor to shove these burdens on to the shoulders of the working classes.

Around The Cinema Houses Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 24)

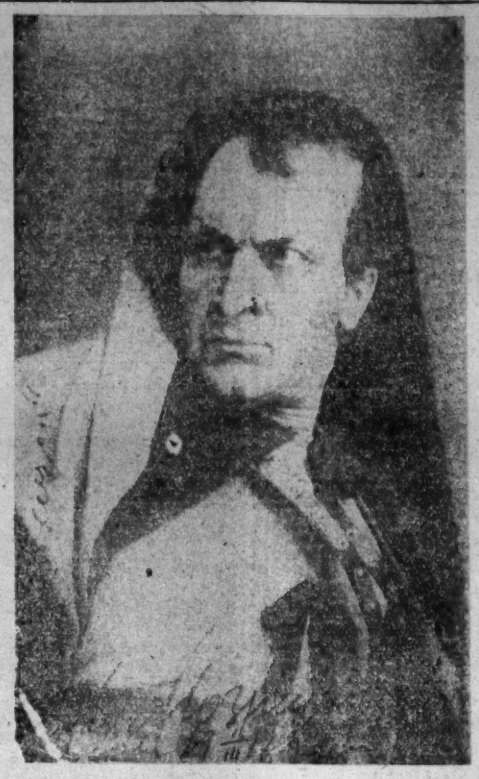
every possible detail which tended to add quality and finesse to the production, but a cast of twenty-eight notable screen players, practically all of whom drew considerable salaries, tended to elevate the production cost.

Thousands of dollars were spent on the furnishings of the set representing the Stanlaw residence, and thousands more on the evening gowns worn, yet oddly enough, these were not the costliest scenes-but the scenes in the humble-appearing tailor shop were.

In film production, the element of time must always be taken into consideration. Many days were required in which to develop the tailor shop into a thing of actual realism, even after it had been built and completely equipped with the paraphernalia of the trade.

Being new, this shop had to be made to appear old furthermore, it had to be appointed with a view to photographic compositon: the practiced eye of Joseph De Grasse, the director, was quick to note flaws in this respect in the stage production. He is a painter, and believes that every setting must be subtly poetised to stir the artistic sensibilities of an audience. So, considerable time was expended in securing Rembrandt-like lighting effects; and the set was "redressed" with a view toward psychological suggestion. In this way a certain and necessary humid dreary, and musty atmosphere was obtained.

Russian Singer Coming



A. I. Mosjoukin, the famous Russian basso, who will appear in a concert at the Town Hall on Friday, May 16. He is on his way to New York where he has been engaged by the Metropolitan Opera Company and will give only one concert in Shanghai.

Griffith Becomes A "Minute Man Of Lexington

For his work in making "American," D. W. Griffith has been made an honorary member of the Minute Men of Lexington, the oldest military organisation in this country.

At the first showing of the film, which is screen story of the War of Independence made by Mr. Griffith for the D. A. R., the Minute Men were present at the performance to weigh the historical accuracy and dramatic truth of the pictured events.

Then convinced of the faithfulness and appeal of the scenes at the Boston Common when seventy seven Americans met 800 British regulars, the Minute Men voted the honorary membership.

The famous bronze button of membership, worn only by descendants of the men who fought in the battle, was presented by Captain E. F. Bread of Lexington, at which time he said:

"With your film "America" you have done the impossible, Mr. Griffith, in adding greater lustre to the memory of the Battle of Lexington.

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Last 3 Performances Today at 3., 5. and 9. p.m.
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A Unique Feature Original and Interesting
Usual Prices of Admission

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Musical Excentrics

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APOLLO THEATRE
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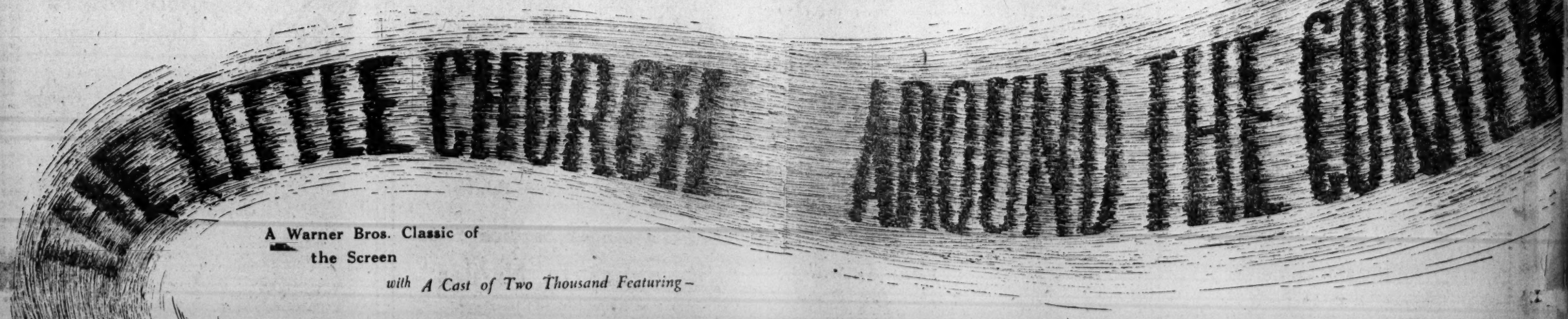
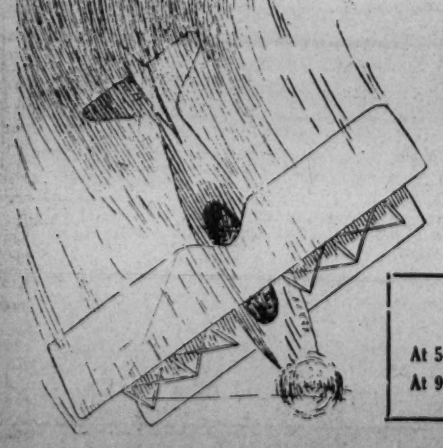
Today at 3 p.m.—5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
"Potash and Perlmutter"

Starting Tuesday May 13th at 5.30 p.m.
Two Shows Daily at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
APOLLO THEATRE
Today the Last 3 Shows at 3 p.m.; at 5.30 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
"Potash and Perlmutter"

There's a "Little Church" in everybody's heart!
See— The Greatest of all Romantic Melodramas



A Warner Bros. Classic of the Screen
with A Cast of Two Thousand Featuring—



Booking at Robinson Piano

Admission
At 5.30 p.m. 70 cts. and $1.20
At 9.15 p.m. 90 cts. and $1.50

CLAIRE WINDSOR
KENNETH HARLAN
PAULINE STARKE
HOBART BOSWORTH
WALTER LONG
CYRIL CHADWICK
ALEX FRANCIS
WINTER HALL
MARGARET SEDDEN
GEORGE COOPER
STANTON HECK
FRED STANTON

Something within him tugged and counselled him to stand by the people that were his people—the poor of a tiny mining town. But Temptation, wily and shrewd, nudged his side and told him how fascinating it would be to know the rich and be at ease in their charming homes, perhaps win a bride of beauty and riches. And he decided in favor of—— But see the picture, "The Little Church Around the Corner," a Warner Brothers classic of the screen.

From the play by Charles E. Blaney and book by Marion Russell Story and Scenario by Olga Printzlau . . Directed by Wm. A. Seiter

A BIG, Vital Story of Conflicts and Contrasts, of a Love Imperishable, a Beautiful Romance and Thrilling, Pulse Quickening Adventure.

"The Little Church Around the Corner" is Modern Melodrama with Traditional Prestige to Back it Up.

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Marseilles, London, Antwerp, via H'kong, Straits, Ceylon, Egypt					
"Plassy"	May 13	Morea	June 24	Mantua	Aug. 19
*Kashmir	May 20	Karmala	July 8	Kaiyan	Sept. 2
"Khiva"	May 27	Malwa	July 22	Kaisar-I-Hind	" 10
Kashgar	June 10	Devanha	Aug. 5	Kashmir	Sept. 30

*Also calls at Bombay. **Extra Steamers.

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Mirzapore	May 10	
	Sicilia	May 31	
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang.	Takada	May 25	
	Torilla	June 13	
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan, Hongkong & Straits.	Takada	May 11	

B. & O. & B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions

E. & O. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townaville & Brisbane.	Eastern	May 28	
	Arafura	July 2	
	St. Albans	July 30	

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
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'Phones; General C. 169 Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.,
Passage C. 2510. Freight C. 2069. AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Travel-de-Luxe Empress Express Quickest Time Across the Pacific

S.S. Empress of Asia

will sail 2 p.m., Sunday, May 11. From China Merchant's Eastern Wharf, Pootung. Tenders will leave Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Sailings
(Subject to change)

To Vancouver

May 10	July 5	Aug. 30	Oct. 25	Empress of Asia
	July 21	Sept. 15	Nov. 10	Empress of Canada
May 31	Aug. 2	Sept. 27	Nov. 22	Empress of Russia
June 16	Aug. 18	Oct. 13	Dec. 8	Empress of Australia

To Hongkong and Manila

Leave Shanghai	Arrive Hongkong	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Ship
May 17	May 19	May 21	May 23	Empress of Russia
June 2	June 4			Empress of Australia

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Next Sailings from Shanghai

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sails about May 11
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"* .. sails beginning of June
S.S. "NIPPON" ..... sails about June 10
S.S. "GERANIA" ..... sails about beg. of July
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ..... sails about June 10
S.S. "BRENTA"* ..... sails about August 10
S.S. "VENEZIA" ..... sails about beg. of August

HOMEWARD FOR BINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "AUSSA"* ..... sails end of May.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sails about June 2
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"* .. sails end of June.
S.S. "NIPPON" ..... sails about July 3
S.S. "GERANIA"* ..... sails about end of July.
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ..... sails about August 2
S.S. "BRENTA"* ..... sails about end of August
S.S. "VENEZIA" ..... sails about September 2

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Shipping News

How Capt. Robert Dollar Became "Cappy Ricks"

Peter B. Kyne, Famous Writer, Coming To Shanghai On The "President Van Buren"

The following article is from the current issue of The California Lumber Merchant, a trade journal published in San Francisco. It is particularly interesting to Shanghailanders as it tells how Captain Robert Dollar, "the grand old man of the Pacific", became a famous character in fiction.

Peter B. Kyne, nationally known author of short stories, and particularly famous among his lumber brethern of the Pacific Coast, will embark from New York on April 17th, accompanied by Mrs. Kyne and his personal secretary, for a trip around the world, on the Dollar Around the World Line Steamer, "President Van Buren."

The party will stop at San Francisco for two weeks between boats, arriving there May 8th, and leaving about the 22nd. This is the first lap of his trip which will take some months, and which is being taken to write for the Hearst publications. "Cappy Ricks Impressions of World Wide Conditions."

It could not be more fitting for Mr. Kyne to have chosen the steamer line of his friend and crony for many years, Mr. Stanley Dollar, vice president of the Dollar Steamship Company, and whose father, Capt. Robt. Dollar has furnished such wonderful copy for Mr. Kynes famous "Cappy Ricks" stories.

THREE CRONIES

Twenty years ago on the water front of San Francisco, three men, all engaged in this great lumber industry and at the time well known in their vicinity and famous to a degree, but not the nationally known and famous characters that they are today, met and formed what was to be in later years a strong unbreakable friendship, with ties that have bound them together through the years and which still clings, and which is exemplified by that devotion that only men can show toward each other through a period of time.

Peter B. Kyne, now known the world over, was at that time a lumber salesman, selling in San Francis for Dolbeer & Carson. Peter was a young man then, he is young today, was full of the enthusiasm and vision that was to carry him to the position that he has attained. There is probably no better known, at least no higher paid writer today, in the world. His works have been printed all over the world, especially his "Cappy Ricks" stories that are read from Coast to Coast, and which have run the gamut of praise and criticism of the lumbermen of the country. His first stories, most of them, were laid in the desert cattle country of the New Mexico and Arizona.

These thrillers were published years ago, in the Popular Magazine and others, and won a name for this man, long before he ventured into the lumber field and took for his "Cappy Ricks" character, Capt. Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar Portland Lumber Company, and also president of the Dollar Steamship fiction reading public an insight into the lumber game of today, both by his humorous accounts of the buying, selling and shipping ends of the game as practiced here on the coast, and by his careful accounting of some of the problems encountered by the lumbermen, and his ideas of solutions.

Everyone knows "Cappy Ricks," and loves the character that has put across so many clever deals, with his string of steamers and with the seemingly inexhaustible supply of humor, lummer, etc. from his logging operations. His exploits with the clever, and somewhat to be doubted "Gus Redell," and his dictation to his ancient office manager and right hand man "Skinner," and his son in law "Matt Peasley" have come in for their share of praise.

As said before Capt. Robert Dollar is the original "Cappy Ricks," His son, Stanley Dollar, was another of the trio mentioned in the first paragraph of this article. At that time, Stanley Dollar was riding herd on a flock of steam schooners owned and operated by his father, and was one of the busiest men in San Francisco, in those days when competition was keener and business was carried on in a different way than of today. Today Stanley Dollar is Vice-President of the Dollar Steamship Company, one of the largest shipping companies in America.

The third member of this to become notorious threesome, was no other than A. J. (Gus) Russell, now head of the Santa Fe Lumber Company, of San Francisco, and one of California's best known wholesalers. In those days, even as today, Gus haunted the lumber quarters of the city, seeking orders. He also was a younger man in years, full of pep, even as he is today, and also gifted with a vision twenty years ahead of his time.

His company represents the Dollar Portland Lumber Company in California, in the retail trade.

These three met, loved, fought and bled together. Gus Russell was destined to become the Augustus (Gus) Redell of Kyne stories, a name that is now a byword mong lumbermen. Redell is a clever fellow, a keen business man who apparently bows only to his one master in business, Cappy Ricks.

In those days here were three men, in the same business, in practically the same branch of the industry, and today we have the three, widely separated in their line of business activities, but remaining the pals that they were in 1904 and 1905.

Steamers Departed

Kungwo for Yangtse Ports
Kingwo for Yangtse Ports
Takeshima Maru for .....
Yamashiro Maru for Japan
Kyokuto Maru for Chinwangtao
Tachang Maru for Yangtse Ports
Hsin Pingan for Weihaiwei and Dairen
Peihua for Tientsin
Chungking for Swatow, Hongkong and Canton
Wuhu for Yangtse Ports
Soochow for Swatow, Hongkong and Canton

Weather Reports

May 9.—The high pressures are extending from Siberia over nothern and central China. The depression is deepening while reaching northern Japan ENE ward. NEasterly to SEasterly breezes along the China coast with local calms. Fine day in the north: overcast or cloudy weather with some thundery showers in the Valley.

May 10.—Overcast and cool weather. The pressure keeps normal. Rather fresh SEasterly breezes. Light showers during the night.

Tender Services

The tender Alexandra will bring the Empress of Asia passengers ashore this morning at 9 o'clock while the tender carrying the outgoing mail and Passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at noon as the liner sails for Vancouver via Japan ports at 2 p.m. this afternoon.

Passengers Arrived

Per C. M. s.s. Hsin Kiangtoen from Ningpo: Mr. A. Buch.

Per C. N. s.s. Liangchow from Hongkong: Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. West. Mr. Cruikshank.

Per C. N. s.s. Poyang from Yangtse ports: Mrs. Griffin and child. Mr. W. N. Glemury.

Per P. M. s.s. President Cleveland from Manila and Hongkong: For Shanghai, Mrs. S. M. Beringer, Miss Eda Beringer, Mrs. M. Bud. Mrs. L. M. Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Cleaver, Mr. Chan Chan, Miss Yuk Chan, Mr. H. Evangelista Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Elliot, Master W. Elliot, Rev. Bishop Fourquet, Mr. F. J. Heal, Miss Pearl Ho, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Howard, Mr. S. Hart, Mr. P. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Morton, Capt. J. L. Maddox, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Marden, Mr. D. Neven, Miss E. M. Noronha, Mr. Edw. Strauch, Mr. P. C. Tallehts, Rev. Bishop Versiglia, Mr. Henry Wei, Miss A. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Xavier.

Per Dollar Line s.s. President Monroe for New York via Suez: Miss M. McLean, Mr. B. Rocha, Mr and Mrs. S. J. Carter, Mr. W. A. Nolte and family, Mr. L. W. Buck and family, Mrs. R. T. Moncure, Mr. J. H. Kampf, Mr. Y. Takagi, Mr. Namada, Mr. J. P. Lopez, Miss E. Gill, Miss E. Graham, Miss M. Pantin, Mrs. V. Grove, Major and Mrs. E. B. Gregory, Mr. A. B. Hansen, Mr. C. M. Lynott, Mr. S. Ychigome, Mr. K. Fushima, Mr. Inone.

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via
Hongkong, Manila, Straits, Colombo, Port Said

Sailings from Shanghai:

S.S. "ADOLF von BAEYER" on or about the 21st May.
*S.S. "HINDENBURG" on or about the 9th July.
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORFF" on or about the 26th July.

*This boat has only a limited number of berths.

Fares from Shanghai to Naples:
from £76 upwards

Through-tickets to London will be granted.

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S.S. President Cleveland ..... May 10
S.S. President Pierce ..... May 24
S.S. President Wilson ..... June 7
S.S. President Lincoln ..... June 21
S.S. President Cleveland ..... July 19

For Hongkong and Manila

S.S. President Wilson ..... May 21
S.S. President Lincoln ..... June 4
S.S. President Cleveland ..... July 2
S.S. President Pierce ..... July 16

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Outward Bound

	At Shanghai	
S.S. "PFALZ"	May	24
S.S. "HOLSTEIN"	May	30
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	June	23
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	July	26
S.S. "AACHEN"	August	23
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	September	15

Homeward Bound

	From Shanghai	
S.S. "PFALZ"	July	6
S.S. "HOLTSEIN"	July	4
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	July	20
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	September	8
S.S. "AACHEN"	October	5
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	October	12

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7391

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

FOR JAPAN
Yamashiro Maru ..May 10
†Nagasaki Maru ..May 10
Nikko Maru .....May 10
Kumano Maru ....May 14
†Shanghai Maru ..May 14

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape From Kobe

FOR EUROPE
Atsuta Maru .....May 31
*Toyohashi Maru Middle of June

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Aki Maru May 19 from Kobe
May 21 from Nagasaki
May 26 from Hongkong

FOR NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES and PANAMA
*Toba Maru .....May 8

FOR BOMBAY
*Hakodate Maru May 18

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'Phone North 1155 (Private Exchange) Telegraphic Address "Yuson Shanghai."

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Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles	
PAUL LECAT			15th May	1924
ANDRE LEBON			22nd May	
AMBOISE	10th Apr.	23rd May	5th June	
CHANTILLY	24th Apr.	6th June	19th June	
ANGERS	8th May	20th June	3rd July	
PORTHOS	22nd May	4th July	17th July	

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
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Marseilles	A. £ 95	B. £ 83	A. £ 68	B. £ 60
London	A. £ 103:50	B. £ 91:10	A. £ 74:10	B. £ 66

Through tickets to Paris and leading towns of Europe.
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O. S. K.

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam.
S.S. "ANDES MARU" ..... May 26
FOR NEW YORK, via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.
S.S. "HAVANA MARU" ..... May 18
FOR TACOMA and SEATTLE, via JAPAN PORTS, AND VICTORIA.
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ..... May 23
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... June 3
FOR TIENTSIN DIRECT
S.S. "CHOFU MARU" ..... May 11
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Dairen.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... May 11
S.S. "KYODO MARU" ..... May 19
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... May 17
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... May 26
FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN.
S.S. "AMUR MARU" ..... May 30

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To California, via Japan Ports and the Hawaiian Islands

Along the Pathway of the Sun

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Shinyo Maru	April 26
Siberia Maru	May 8
Taiyo Maru, Ex Kobe	May 25
Tenyo Maru	May 31
Korea Maru	June 17
Shinyo Maru	June 28

For Hongkong

Tenyo Maru	May 18

Frequent sailings thereafter.

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Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Sunday, May 11, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. ESANG, 1,782 Tons, Captain Thompson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, May 12, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Captain Sorensen, will leave on Monday, May 12, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, May 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Hoong On S. N. Co.'s Steamer TEHHSING, Capt. Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday May 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to office of the Co., No. 2 Szechuen Road. Tel. Freight 1526 and Passage 3283.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Captain Smith, will leave on Wednesday, May 14, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Capt. Ross, will leave on Thursday, May 15 at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, May 15, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, May 16, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGHSIN, Capt. Kornfeldt, will leave on Friday, May 16, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, May 19, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, May 20, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. TAISHUN, Capt. Jansen, will leave on Wednesday morning, May 14. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. KAHO, Captain Soden, will leave on Sunday morning, May 11. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINMING, Capt. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning, May 13, For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Steamers Arrived

Yungshin from Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo
Tatoutse from .....
Liangchow from Hongkong
Matti from Chinwangtao
Sheaf Dart from Chinwangtao
Tajima Maru from Japan
Meitin Maru from Japan
Plassy from Japan
Slavic Prince from Japan
President Cleveland from Manila
Kiangwah from Yangtse Ports
Wenchow from Yangtse Ports
Esang from Yangtse Ports

Shipping Items

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming which left Tientsin Thursday night is due to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Amoy enroute to Shanghai Thursday night and is due to arrive here this afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Changchow from Hongkong is due to arrive in Shanghai Tuesday morning at eight o'clock.

The C. N. s.s. Chekiang from Hongkong is due to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow morning at eight o'clock.

The C. N. s.s. Sunning is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow morning at eight o'clock.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru is due in Shanghai from Moji this afternoon and is scheduled to return to Moji Wednesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due to arrive in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning and return to Nagasaki on Wednesday afternoon.

The N. Y. K. S.S. Aso Maru is due to arrive in Shanghai from Moji tomorrow afternoon and sail for Nagoya Thursday.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Omi Maru from Moji is expected to reach Shanghai Wednesday afternoon and return to Moji on Saturday morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Moji on Thursday afternoon and sail for Hongkong Saturday afternoon.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Yokohama Maru is schedule to reach Shanghai from Nagasaki Friday. The liner will make a one day stop here and then sail for Hongkong on Saturday afternoon.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Kidderpore from European ports and which is on her way to Shanghai is due to leave Bombay Thursday.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashgar is expected to leave Singapore tomorrow enroute for Shanghai.

The P. & O. s.s. Alipore from European ports left Singapore at 4 p.m. Monday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai next Wednesday, at 6 a.m.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Laomedon which left Singapore enroute to Shanghai with European mails is expected to arrive here Friday.

The N. D. L. s.s. Pfalz which left Medan on May 7 is expected to arrive in Shanghai May 20.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. President Harrison is due to leave San Francisco Apr. 23 for the Orient. The Round the world liner is due in Shanghai May 20.

The Dollar s.s. President Van Buren sailed from New York on April 17 for a round the world cruise.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland arrived in Shanghai from Manila and Hongkong yesterday morning. The liner docked at the C. M. Central Wharf and sailed for San Francisco via Japan today at daybreak.

The Admiral Line s.s. President McKinley left Yokohama Friday on her way to Shanghai and is probable that she will arrive in Shanghai on time. The liner is due here Tuesday afternoon.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia arrived in Shanghai from Manila and Hongkong yesterday afternoon. The liner will docked at the China Merchants' Eastern Wharf and will depart for Vancouver via Japan Ports this afternoon at three o'clock.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia is due to arrive in Shanghai from Vancouver via Japan ports on Friday. The steamer will come up the river and dock at the China Merchants' lower wharf.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
May 11	10 a.m.	E| of Asia	Vancouver	May 26

TO SOUTHERN PORTS INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
May 13	3 p.m.	Plassy	London	June 22
May 14	7 a.m.	Patroclus	Marseilles	June 16
May 15	10 a.m.	Paul Lecat	Marseilles	June 18

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	8 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	9 p.m.	via Chita
Tientsin	Today	12:30 p.m.	Fukuken M.
Tsingtau	Today	2 p.m.	Liangchow
Chefoo & Tientsin	May 12	12 m. n.	Kansu
Tsingtau & Dairen	May 12	8 p.m.	Chobei Maru
Tientsin	May 13	1 p.m.	Fengtien
Tsingtau	May 13	11 p.m.	Mingsang
Antung	May 14	12 m.n.	Kiukiang
Chefoo & Tientsin	May 14	12 m. n.	Chusan
Chefoo & Tientsin	May 15	11 p.m.	Fausang

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Swatow	May 12	12 m. n.	Suiyang
Swatow	May 12	12 m. n.	Shansi
Hongkong & Canton	May 13	2 p.m.	Plassy
Amoy	May 14	12 m. n.	Sunning
Hongkong & Canton	May 14	9.30 a.m.	Patroclus
Hongkong & Canton	May 14	9 p.m.	P. McKinley

MISCELLANEOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	May 13	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	May 13	2 p.m.	Plassy
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	May 14	9.30 a.m.	Patroclus
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	May 14	9 p.m.	P. McKinley

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
	Apr. 29	Altair	Fr. Gun-boat
F N B	Mar. 15	Colmar	Fr. Cruiser
U S N B	Apr. 17	Huron	Am. Cruiser
Pootung	Apr. 19	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
	Apr. 28	Black Hawk	Am. Gun-boat
J N B		Pales	Am. Gun-boat
I C		Saga	Jap. Gun-boat
U S N B		Scarab	Br. Gun-boat
J N B	May 8	Stewart	Am. Destroyer
	May 9	Despatch	Br. Gun-boat
B N B	May 9	L 8	Br. Sub.
	May 9	L 15	Br. Sub.
	May 9	L 33	Br. Sub.
	Mar. 10	Widgon	Br. Gun-boat
J N B	May 2	Katada	Jap. Gun-boat
	May 10	Trutton	Am. T. B. D.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1924

The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
4h. 33m.	6ft. 8in.	4h. 51m.	4ft. 6in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
3h. 30m.	3h. 35m.

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
10:49 a.m.	11:52 p.m.	4h. 56m.	7h. 2m.	4h. 11m.	7h. 47m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30.17 in.
April 766.6 mm.

Vessels Due

Alipore, *London* .....May 14
Empress of Russia, *Vancouver* .....May 16
Fausang, *Tientsin* .....May 13
Pooshing, *Tsingtao* .....May 12
Hannawa, *Portland* .....May 14
Hsinming, *Tientsin* .....May 11
Irene, *Amoy* .....May 11
Kumano, *Moji* .....May 11
Laomedon, *London* .....May 16
Loongwo, *Yangtse Ports* .....May 15
Mingsang, *Canton* .....May 13
Pres. McKinley .....May 13
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki* May 12
Suiwo, *Yangtse Ports* .....May 14
Taishun, *Hongkong* .....May 11
Tuckwo, *Yangtse Ports* .....May 11
Changchow, *Hongkong* .....May 13
Chekiang, *Hongkong* .....May 12
Kingsing, *Tientsin* .....May 17
Kungwo, *Yangtse Ports* ...May 18
Sunning, *Hongkong* .....May 12
Pfalz, *Medan* .....May 20

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Soochow for Swatow and Hongkong: Mr. H. G. Burns, Mr. S. Alberto, Mr. C. Boulton.

Per C.N. s.s. Wuchang for Yangtsze ports: Mr. C. E. Fleury.

Per C.N. s.s. Liangchow for Tsingtao: Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. T. S. Nielsen, Mr. and Mrs. Shearer, Mr. J. Hildebrandt, Mr. Engelker, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Jernican.

Per I-C. s.s. Tingsang for Chefoo and Tientsin: Mr. G. B. Brewster, Mr. A. P. Douglas, Mrs. G. E. O. Mayne, and child, Mr. F. Ritter, Mr. Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. Tolliday and Mr Cheney

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang for Yangtsze Ports: Mr. C. de Boissezon, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Nashin Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jones, Master Williams, Miss Pronten.

Ussuri Railway Traffic Office

Gives information about shipment of goods via Vladivostok to Harbin, Manchuria, Urga, renders assistance and facilities to the goods owners.

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b) Railway charges may be paid at Harbin. (Kommercheskaya str. No. 20), to our Head Office-Ussuri Rly. Commercial Agency.

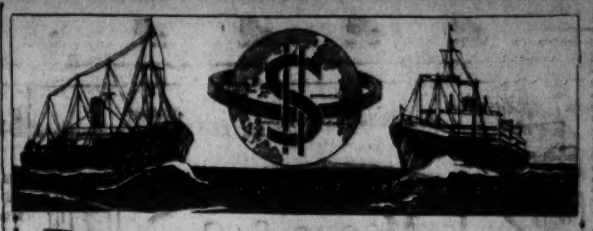
c) Custom Examination of goods may be executed at Harbin.

d) Safety of goods can be guaranteed through Bank.

e) For transit goods Government's license is not required. For particulars please apply to

P. Sery-Siryk, Manager

'Phone: C. 8411 3 Ezra Road, Shanghai



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Passenger and Freight Service
Fast—Frequent—Regular

Seattle—Victoria

via obe and Yokohama

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT MADISON" .....May	19	June 4
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY" ....May	31	June 16
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" .....June	11	June 27
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ..June	23	July 9
"PRESIDENT GRANT" .....July	2	July 21

Thru Connections to Europe Across United States or Canada. Your Choice Atlantic Lines

To Hongkong and Manila

"PRESIDENT McKINLEY" ..... May 15
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ..... May 27
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ..... June 8
"PRESIDENT GRANT" ..... June 20
"PRESIDENT MADISON" ..... July 2

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S.S. Scotsburg ..... late May
S.S. E. A. Morse ..... late June

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NORTH CHINA LINE C&P SOUTH CHINA LINE

North and South China Line

From Portland, Ore., U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... May 14
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA" ..... May 19

For Portland via Tsingtau, Takubar and Dairen:
For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... May 22
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA ..... May 17

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

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SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

Monday, May 12, at 10 a.m.
At 58 Seymour Road Superior Household Furniture Piano and Sundries.

Tuesday, May 13, at 10 a.m.
At No. 40 Kinnear Road Superior Household Furniture, Piano and Sundries.

Tuesday, May 13, at 3 p.m.
In Mackenzie and Co's Godown ,25 bales Goatskins

Wednesday, May 14, at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom Excellent Household Furniture, and Sundries

Wednesday, May 14, at 2.30 p.m.
In Front Salesroom FRENCH AND ENGLISH HALL MARKED SILVER WARE AND BACCARAT CUT GLASS VASES.

Details of Auctions as under:—

Favoured with instructions from the Concerned will sell by Public Auction within the premises

NO. 58 SEYMOUR ROAD
On Monday, May 12, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
and Continuing at 2.30 p.m.
Superior and Substantial Household Furniture, Piano and Sundries

COMPRISING:—

HALL.—Leather upholstered arm chair, mirror top table with plate glass shelf, flower stands, coir matting, Oak tapestry covered Hall settee, Oak Hall table, mirror back hat stand, Engraving, pictures, curtains, porcelain garden seats, bookcase, blackwood table, etc., etc.

DRAWING ROOM—Carpet, fire screen, gilt framed pictures, Red cloisonne vases, Large marble busts, Saddle bag covered arm chairs, Silk tapestry sofa, Japanese screen, Swiss lace curtains, Oak centre table, column stands, Teak leather seated arm chairs, **Oak Bookcase by Koenig & Co.,** Pictures, embroidered 4-fold screen, curio cabinet, Blackwood stools, etc., etc.

DINING ROOM—**Oak sideboard,** Cellarette, Extension dining table and dining chairs made by **Koenig & Co.,** American leather upholstered Couch and arm chairs, fire screen, pictures, curtains, Carpet, **Heavy cut glass ware,** E. P. Crockery & glass ware, **Large tin lined ice chest,** small ice chest, etc., etc.

CONTENTS OF 3 BEDROOMS—Japanese velvet picture, white enamelled bevelled mirror door wardrobe, dressing table, chest of drawers, marble top washstand, white enamelled single bedsteads, brass mounted iron double bedsteads, Carpets, screen, pictures, Sofa, desk, **Mahogany stained Bedroom suite, Unpolished Teak bevelled mirror door wardrobe,** dressing table, chest of drawers, marble top washstand, arm chairs, salamandre stove, etc., etc.

Pantry and Kitchen as usual
Electric fittings throughout
also

1 Fine toned iron framed piano by John Brinsmead
1 Gramophone and record cabinet combined and records
1 Grandfathers Clock
Marble and Bronze Statues and Busts
2 Enamelled iron baths
2 German square heating stoves

On view Saturday and Sunday, 10th and 11th May.

Favoured with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction within the premises

NO. 40 KINNEAR ROAD
On Tuesday, May 13, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Excellent Household and Office Furniture and Sundries

(Note the furniture in this sale is almost new and very superior)

COMPRISING:—

Hall.—Bevelled mirror back Hat stand, Salamandre stove etc.

Dining Room.—Teak Darkstained Sideboard, Cellarette & Glass ware combined, Silver ware Cabinet with plate glass shelves, China ware Cabinet, Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs and Screen to match, Salamandre Stove, Oval Bevelled mirror, Leather upholstered Arm Chairs, E. P. Crockery & Glass ware, etc.

Drawing Room.—Mahogany-stained **Silk Tapestry covered Suite,** Mahogany-stained Curio Cabinet, Centre Table, Blackwood Column stands, Centre Table, Pier Glass, Side Table, Pictures, Screen, Vases, etc.

Office.—Large Teak Flat top desk, Leather seated desk Chair, Corner Bookshelf, Typewriter desk, Revolving desk chair, Teak Bookcase, Teak Sloping top desk, Filing Cabinet, Oak Book Cabinet Rattan Couch, Rattan Chairs, Table, Oscillating Desk Fan etc.

Contents of 2 Bedrooms.—Mahogany-stained Bevelled mirror back Dressing Chest, Dressing Table with 3 bevelled mirrors, Ottoman Seat, Shoe Cabinet, Teapoy, **Mahogany stained Double Bedstead,** Double spring arm chairs, Cream **Enamelled Bedroom Furniture** comprising **Bevelled Mirror door Wardrobes,** Dressing Table, Chest of Drawers, Chairs, Desk, **2 Cream Enamelled Single Bedsteads,** Large Linen Cupboard, Drying stand, Bentwood Chairs etc.

Electric fittings throughout
also

1 Fine tone Iron framed Piano by Rosenkranz
2 "Sigma" Square Heating Stoves1 Tile Ice Chest
On view Sunday and Monday

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Wednesday, May 14, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture & Sundries

COMPRISING:—

Suite teak mahogany stained tapestry covered drawing room furniture complete 7 pieces in all tapestry upholstered double spring couch and arm chairs, mirror door wardrobe chest of drawers, mirror back dressing table, new oak ice chest, screen, square and round tables, wicker furniture, flat top desks revolving desk chairs, filing cabinet, typewriter desk, books, pictures, glass ware, crockery, E. P. ware, electric table fan, iron double bedstead with mattresses, white enamel double wooden bedstead with wire and other mattresses and sundries

ALSO

Audiphone for gramaphone and radio amplifying complete with horn soundbox and arm, switch box, and batteries made by the Bristol Co. U. S. A.
Ivory figures
Cinema machine with camera
Camera with lens and case

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Saturday, May 10, 1924
Commencing at 11 a.m.
French and English Hall Marked Silver Ware
and
Baccarat Cut Glass Vases

Comprising:—

Silver mounted scent bottles, Powder Boxes, Mirrors, Brushes, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Salt Cellars, Vegetable Dishes, Sauce Dishes, Claret Jugs, Biscuit Boxes, Menu Holders, Spoons, Flower Vases, Cigar And Cigarette Boxes, Cake Baskets, Liquer Bottles, Candle Sticks, etc. etc.

ALSO

1 large silver tray having formerly belonged to the late French president Felix Faure and bearing his initials F. F. weighing 4725 grs.
1 pair silver 3 branch Candelabras weighing 1725 grs.
1 4 piece English Hall Marked Silver Tea Set weighing 1180 grs.
1 piece English Hall Marked Silver Tea Set weighing 2685 grs.
1 Louis XV Silver Sugar Pot weighing 535 grs.
2 silver cake baskets weighing 635 grs.
21 Cut Glass Vases by the well known French Makers Baccarat.
1 very fine French Silver and Enamel Parasol Handle.

The above consignment has recently arrived in Shanghai and is to be sold without reserve.

Now On View.

IN CARGO SALESROOM
On Wednesday, May 14, 1924
At 2.30 p.m.
General Merchandise and Sundries

Comprising:—

38 Heavy Ash (Damaged), 1 Cask Glue, 7 Cases Envelopes and Note Paper, 24 Camp Beds, 6 Lavatory Basins, 3 Gas Lamps, Magic Anti Freeze, Scissors,

And

15 Barrels Sugar Of Milk,
10 Cases Naphtalene Flakes,
2 Cases Caffeine,
1 Case Margarine, **2 Cases Padlocks,**
300 Piculs New Galvanised Wire,locks (Lifting Capacity 1500/2000
4 German Worm Geared Chain B Eg.)

NOW ON VIEW
L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.
Head Office.

W. FUNDER & CO.
40 A KIANGSE ROAD

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuators, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants
Telephone: Central 1152

Will sell by Public Auction at The China Merchants Central Wharf, Hongkew, Godown No. 3 On Monday, the 12th May 1924. Commencing at 10 a.m. (Forenoon)
and
Continuing at 2 p.m. (Afternoon) A large quantity of Provisions, Stores, etc.,
Consisting of the following:—

SPECIAL LOTS

53 Cases Canned goods
43 Bags sugar
4 Cases sugar
129 Cases Provisions (assorted)
82 Cases tinned milk
7 Kegs olives
28 Keks Pickles
113 Bags rice
138 Sacks flour
123 Bags provisions
55 Cases biscuits

Sundry Lots

2 Cases dried oysters, 14 bags salt, 1 case split peas, 9 cases bamboo shoots, 11 cases macaroni, 2 cases and 11 tins oil, 10 cases beans, 1 case grape fruits, 1 case olives, 2 cases peas, 2 cases papper sauce, 3 cases raisins, 1 case prunes, 2 cases sardines, 4 cases corn, 2 bags soda, 3 cases mixed fruits, 2 cases dried fruits, 1 case mince meat, 2 chests tea, 1 case mineral water, 1 case mustard, 1 case dates, 1 case rice cake, 1 mineral water, 1 case mustard, 1 case dates, 1 case rice cake, 1 bag vermicelli, 5 baskets beans, 1 bag Lima white beans, 11 bags beans, 1728 tins canned goods consisting of pears, tomatoes, asparagus, cocoa, oil sardines, salt, green peas, bacon, paste sauce, pickles, and vinegar, and a quantity of empty tins, jars, bottles, etc.,

Note. Above are salved provisions and stores ex S/S "President Madison" and will be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.

On view Saturday 10th May and Monday 12th May.

W. FUNDER & CO.
40 A KIANGSE ROAD

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuators, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants
Telephone: Central 1152

Having been favoured with instructions from The Concerned
Will sell by Public Auction At No. 4 Markham Park
On Tuesday, the 13th May 1924 At 10 a.m. (Forenoon).
Excellent Household Furniture & Effects, etc.,
Comprising:—

Hall:—Teak mirror back hat and umbrella stand, hall tables, blackwood side table and chairs, jardiniere stands, coloured pictures, ornaments, etc.,

Drawing Room:—Matting carpets, brass coal boxes, skin rugs, tapestry covered double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, oak bookcase writing desk, curio cabinets, pier glasses, centre table, Soochow and muslin curtains, Chinese bronze and porcelain ornaments, etc.,

Dining Room:—Tientsin carpets and rugs, oakwood sideboard, dinner wagon, extension dining table, leather covered dining chairs, glass high screens, silver ware cabinet, leather covered double spring couch and easy chairs, gilt framed oil painting, Peking cloisonne ornaments, superior E. P., glass, and crockery ware, etc.

3 Bedrooms:—Tientsin carpets, matting, white enamelled painted carved bevel-edged mirror door wardrobe, mirror back dressing table, chest of drawers, white enamelled painted double and single bedsteads, double spring couch and easy chairs, childs' cots, lace curtains, porcelain ornaments, pictures, etc.,

Pantry And Kitchen as usual. Electric Fittings throughout.
Also
One Canteen set in case
One "Honney's" gramophone with record cabinet combined
Two Sewing machines,
Two Kitchen Stoves
One German stove.

Now on view.

W. FUNDER & CO.
40 A KIANGSE ROAD

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuators, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants
Telephone: Central 1152

By Order of The Registrar of Mixed Court
Will sell by Public Auction in their Salesroom
On Tuesday, the 13th May 1924. At 12.15 Sharp
One "Kissel Speedster" motor car, 2 seater, 6 cylinder, 40 H. P., with extra tyre and wheel, latest model in A 1 condition.
For further particulars or trail of the car please apply to Messrs. W. Funder & Co.,

NÖEL, MURRAY & CO.,
LIMITED.

Having been favoured with instructions from
E. BURROWS, ESQ.
Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Premises
No. 500 Avenue Joffre
On
MONDAY, the 12th May, 1924,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
The whole of the
SUPERIOR
And
SUBSTANTIAL

Household Furniture
And
Effects

Comprising:—

HALL.—Red Axminster Carpets, Oak-stained Mirror-back Hat and Umbrella Stand, Chinese Redwood Marble Inlaid Settee, Marble Top Table, Chairs and Flower Stands, Porcelain Ornaments, etc.

SMOKING ROOM.—Axminster Carpet, Brass Coal Box, Plush Covered Double Spring Couch and Easy Chairs, Mahogany-stained Library, Table, Chinese Redwood Chair, Mahogany-stained Teapoys, Brown Chenille Curtains, etc.

DRAWING ROOM.—Axminster Carpet, Fire Brasses, Canton Carved Black-wood Marble-top Jardiniere Stands, Chinese Redwood Arm Chairs, Side Table and Teapoys, Mahogany-stained Teakwood Floor Lamp, Brass Tray with Blackwood Stand, Chintz Covered Double Spring Chesterfield Couch and Easy Chairs, Curtains, etc., etc.,

DINING ROOM.—Red Axminster Carpet, Brass-mounted Iron Coal Bucket, Oil Cloth Covered Easy Chair, Teak-Panel 4-Fold Screen, Teakwood Sideboard, Cellarette Extension Dining Table and Chairs to Match, Teakwood Dumb Waiter, Folding Card Table, Mahogany-stained Cake Stand, Red Chenille Curtains, Porcelain Plates, Glass and Crockery Ware, etc.

STAIR CASE AND LANDING.—Red Axminster Carpet, Tientsin Rugs, Oakwood and Brass Stair Rods, Porcelain Buddha, etc.

NURSERY.—Tientsin Carpet, Imitation Leather Covered Double Spring Couch and Arm Chair, Toys Cupboard, Large Doll's House, Tables, Nursery Pictures, etc.

4 BED AND BATH ROOMS.—Tientsin Carpets, Skin Rugs, Mahogany-stained Teapoys, Escritoire, Chintz Covered Settee and Arm Chair, Teakwood and White Enamelled Bevelled Mirror-door Wardrobes and Dressing Tables, Large Linen Cupboard, Child's White Enamelled Bedroom Suite, Simmon's Bedsteads, Bevel-edged Toilet Mirrors, White Painted Medicine Cabinets, Cretonne Curtains, etc.

Also
1 "Victor" Victrola with Record Cabinet Combined
1 "Esse" Enamelled Stove with Brass Tray
1 Marble Statuette with Pedestal
14 Fold Spun Grass Hand painted Screen
1 "Emercon" Portable Electric Oscilating Fan
1 Oakwood Ice Chest
1 Iron Safe with Combination Lock

And
Pantry and Kitchen as usual
Good Electric Lights throughout the house.

On View on Saturday and Sunday, **the 10th and 11th, May, 1924. Catalogues on the Premises.**
5th May, 1924

C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

NOEL, MURRAY & CO.,
LIMITED.

favoured with instructions from **THE LIQUIDATOR OF REISS BROS. LTD.**
Will sell by Public Auction at their Upper Salesroom
On
Monday, the 26th. May, 1924. at 4 p.m.

The Pootung Property of Reiss Bros. Ltd. consising of B. S. Lots 597 and 9955, both being registered in the name of Reiss Bros. Ltd. It is situated on the Pootung side of the Whangpoo River opposite the property of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ltd. (Old Ningpo Wharf) and comprises in area 47 mow 4 fun 5 li 4 haou or thereabouts with a River Prontage of 325 feet and the buildings thereon. For further particulars and Plan of the property please apply to Auctioneers or at the Office of the Solicitors to the Vendor White-Cooper, Master and Harris, 1 Museum Road, Shanghai.

HOUSE BOATS TAKE BAKERITE BREAD IT KEEPS FRESH

Oculists' Institute Company
49A Nanking Rd.
O.I.C.

SHUR-ON

SHELTEX and other standard makes in Cold, Cold-filled, White, Gold, Silver, Shell, etc. The largest and most complete stocks at the
O.I.C.

AUTHORITATIVE

EYE EXAMINATIONS AT THE O.I.C.
49a Nanking Road

The Jade Tree Studios

The last shipment of rugs of the season has just been received from our factory and they are to be sold at greatly reduced prices in order to clear.

64 Route Ghisi
Phone West 1440

Our London Letter

Strike Has Beneficial Feature; Abolition Of Private Ownership; England's Heart, Like Climate, Is Chilly; American Jockey Wins The Lincolnshire; Hearst Wins Libel Action Against Daily Mail

(By Our Own Correspondent)

March, 29.—What do we care about the strikes—we've got plenty of them! And many have found out, perhaps for the first time, the great benefit of walking. In this respect, we have to thank the busmen for being forced to walk; we have found it extremely good for us.

Walking, of course, is one of the very best exercises. Was it not a well-known medical man who claimed that walking, correctly persisted in, would positively cure any and all ailments? Walking is good for young and old alike. It can be taken in small or large amounts without special preparation, and needs no clubs, no rackets, not even special clothing. It can be indulged in alone or in company. There is no need to make up a foursome or even a pair. All that is required is the will to walk, or as in our case, the necessity. These simple truths are vaguely familiar to everybody but few benefit by them. A man surely knows how to keep his body fit, but few will go to the trouble to exercise properly. Few athletes will train themselves—they must be driven.

ABOLITION OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

"The constituencies must realise that all other remedies were merely temporary until they got down to the root causes and got rid of private ownership of the means of production," says Mr. J. W. Muir, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Pensions. He says that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is clearing the way for a collective effort to replace private ownership by social ownership, and while the Government's powers were at present limited, there was a probability that the Labor Party would soon be able to attack fundamental economic problems in the only way that would bring a satisfactory solution.

This expression of one of the Labor ministers is significant only as indicating what the socialists are planning and what they think is eventually to be brought about by the Labor Party.

ENGLAND'S HEART CHILLY

Prince Arthur of Connaught, speaking at the African Society's Dinner the other night, when his speech was broadcasted, declared that "People land in London full of enthusiasm but after they have been here a week their enthusiasm begins to cool. This is not entirely due to our unfortunate climate; it is also due to the cold manner of the average Englishman." His rebuke was made in reference to the Empire Exhibition this summer, visitors to which, he said, should be made to feel welcome. The Daily Express says:

"Prince Arthur of Connaught has revived the old story about the Englishman being much more formal and cold than the representatives of other nations. Was it not a young student of Wigan who translated, 'Voici l'Anglais avec son sangfroid' into 'Here comes the Englishman with his bloody cold?' We have for generations been accused of carrying lumps of ice in the place which anatomy has appointed as the abiding place of the heart. The late W. S. Gilbert's story of the two men shipwrecked on a desert island who did not speak because they had not been properly introduced and the innumerable anecdotes of our social frigidity in railway compartments are cases in point."

HEART ON WRONG SIDE?:

A freak of nature has been revealed by an X-ray examination of a boy aged 13, who wears his heart on the right side. The lad's general condition was certified as perfectly sound, and except for an attack of pneumonia when he was seven, his health has been consistently good.

The heart may often be "in the wrong place" but it is usually located on the left side of the body. Why it should be *wrong* when on the *right* side seems a mystery of nature.

AMERICAN JOCKEY WINS LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP:

F. O'Neill, the American jockey, rode the French horse, Sir. Gallahad 111, to victory in the great race at Lincoln yesterday, which was the first important race of the season. Betting was 4½ to 1 against.

The French invasion of English racecourses, begun successfully last year by Epinard and Rose Prince, has now advanced another stage by the victory at Lincoln.

HEARST WINS LIBEL ACTION

William Randolph Hearst, who controls many newspapers in America, has been successful in his action against Associated Newspapers Ltd., and Continental Daily Mail Ltd. The action arose out of articles which appeared in the Daily Mail, London, and also in the Continental Daily Mail. These articles dealt with a speech made by President Harding, in which he referred to an outstanding American newspaper owner who advocated in his papers policies, in which he did not believe. Mr. Hearst was maliciously and erroneously identified by the Daily Mail as the person referred to in the President's speech.

Sir Hugh Fraser, K. C., appearing for the Plaintiff in Mr. Justice Avery's court yesterday, said "There is absolutely no foundation for any imputation of that kind, and as the matter is obviously a serious one for Mr. Hearst, he instituted these proceedings for libel."

Defendants stated they were prepared to make a declaration satisfactory to the plaintiff and arrange about the Costs, whereupon the case was disposed of.

Brothel Closing Scheme Fails In Langchow

(China Press Correspondence)

Langchow, May 9.—The attempt of the local authorities in the suppression of houses of illfame has been unsuccessful and a new police order has been issued permitting the operation of certain licensed houses in segerated districts. Two years ago orders were issued prohibiting the traffic, but the result was that the girls began to live among the decent families and they were more difficult to prosecute and convict.

The High Procurate has ordered a number of convicts to work on the provincial highways, thus utilising their labor for constructive purposes.

An earthquake was felt in Huaining and Haiyuan on Thursday, but no damage was done.

Education Parade Held At Changsha

(China Press Correspondence)

Changsha, May 8.—More than one thousand students and members of educational bodies participated in a parade here today in order to advance the popular education movement. The local association for popular education was in charge of arrangements for the affair.

Each one who marched in the parade carried a pennant calling for support of the popular education movement. The participants included students of the First High Primary School, Hsiao Yu Junior Middle School, the Girls' Vocational School, Girls' Normal School and others.

Michigan Club To Be Formed

All Michigan alumni are requested to attend the organisation meeting of the Michigan Club to be held at the New Carlton on Friday, May 23 at 12:30 o'clock. At a meeting of the provisional committee held recently at the United States Consulate as guests of the Consul-General, Edwin S. Cunningham, it was decided to call the organisation meeting.

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AUTOMOBILES

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1924

Now Science Finds "a Whole New Universe"

Its Distance from Earth Is So Great That Someone There Looking at Us TO-DAY Would See What Was Happening Here a Million Years Ago!

"WE have discovered and measured —a new universe!"

This astonishing announcement will shortly be made by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, and his associates.

It concerns a quite literal, material universe, consisting of numberless great blazing stars, planets, worlds and solar systems—far off in measureless space—and separated from our own universe by an emptiness so great that it takes a ray of light 1,000,000 years to make the journey!

The only heretofore known universe, of which this earth and solar system form a tiny corner, is a great swirl of stars, whose outermost limit is the Milky Way.

Beyond it, science has up to now believed, stretched limitless empty space, "nothingness," going on and on perhaps to infinity.

At the furthermost edges of this universe bounded by the Milky Way, great telescopes have from time to time picked up faint, hazy patches of light called nebula, perhaps masses of luminous gas, perhaps collections of stars.

One of these nebula or faint luminous patches, supposedly so unimportant that astronomy has never heretofore even given it a name but catalogued it as "N. G. C. 6822," is visible in the constellation Sagittarius, so-called because it is represented in the old astronomies and in the signs of the zodiac by a centaur, half horse, half man, with a bow and arrow.

Dr. Shapley decided that he would make an intensive study of that particular nebula. His first discoveries convinced him that it was very much further away, and consequently very much bigger than astronomers had hitherto supposed.

By means of the most delicate instruments known to science he then undertook to measure the distance and the size of the nebula. He achieved results so astounding and unbelievable that he repeated and varied them a number of times before he was convinced of the truth.

The seemingly tiny patch of light was a complete, far distant universe in itself, made up of a great galaxy of stars and solar systems like those in our own universe, but separated from it by a stretch of empty space so great that it would take a ray of light traveling 11,000,000 miles every minute 1,000,000 years to traverse it!

A distance so great as that is utterly impossible for the human mind to conceive in terms of miles. If it were written here in figures, the zeros would stretch several times across this page. Light travels at a speed of 186,000 miles per second; yet traveling at that immense speed it would take 1,000,000 years to make the journey.

This immense distance, stretching away beyond our furthermost known star, separating our own and this newly-discovered universe, consists of "absolute blank space." Its temperature is so cold that if a piece of the hardest steel miraculously found itself there, it would be immediately pulverized into particles finer than the finest gas by the power of the cold alone. There is neither air nor atmosphere—nothing but the mysterious and perhaps theoretical ether by which the vibrations of light are supposed to travel.

One of the furthermost stars which astronomy has accurately placed and measured is the red giant Betelguese in the constellation of Orion. As seen by the naked eye Betelguese is merely a bright pin-point of light. But science has discovered that it is a billion times bigger than the earth—so big in fact that our entire solar system, including the sun, the earth, Mars, Jupiter, Venus, Neptune and all the planets, with their circling orbits around the sun, could be contained inside the circumference of Betelguese and with room to spare!

The distance to this star is measured in 150 light years; and if one traversed miraculously the distance to Betelguese, on the outermost edge of our own Milky Way, his voyage to this new universe would not even be begun!

If a giant were living in Betelguese, with a telescope millions of times larger than anything the human mind knows—so large that he could look down on this tiny earth and see what was going on here—if he looked at this moment, he would not see the things that are taking place now but the panorama of events of 150 years ago! In other words the light rays from earth reaching Betelguese to-day started on their journey in 1774. The giant would see this earth with Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette still on the throne in France. He would see George III on the throne in England. He would see the American colonies beginning their struggle for independence.

And this Betelguese is in our own universe!

If a still greater giant of that other universe which Dr. Shapley has discovered, were to focus some superhuman telescope on the earth to-day, the vision he would get at this moment would be the earth as it existed a million years ago. He would see to-day primordial jungles and prehistoric monsters; he would see perhaps the lost continent of Atlantis, now sunk beneath the waves of the ocean; he would see an earth on which human beings had not yet even made their appearance!

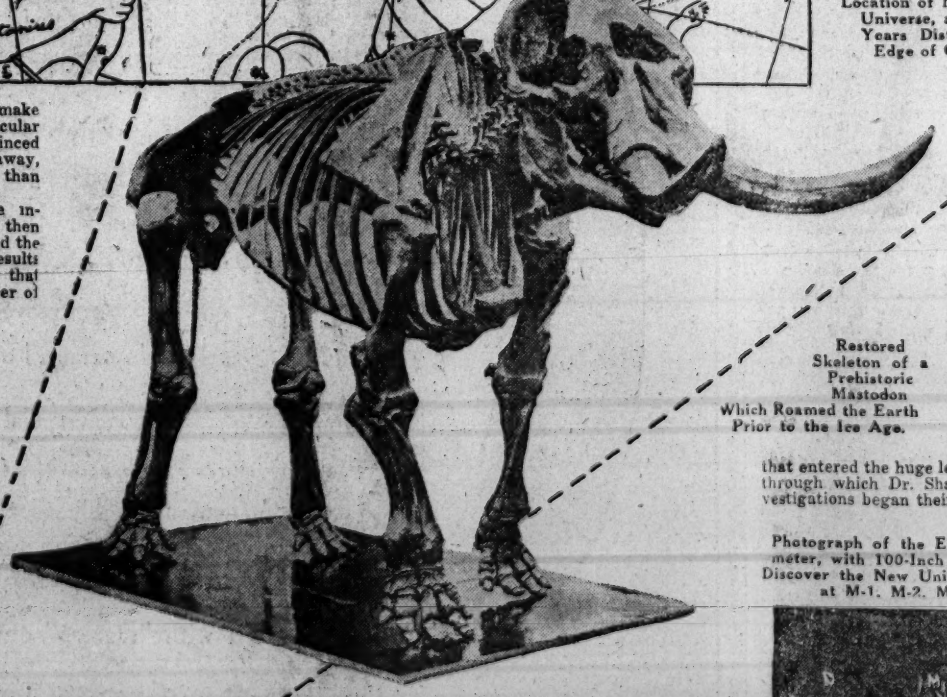
And conversely, the rays of light that entered the huge lens of the telescope through which Dr. Shapley made his investigations began their journey to earth, from that far-off universe, a million years ago; and the photographs he had made show that universe as it was a million years ago.

Science believes that it is still there, practically unchanged, and that it will be there for millions of years more; but if it had been blotted out of existence in that far distant time, just after the light rays began to travel earthward, the vision of it would still be coming to us for a million years, exactly as if it were still there.

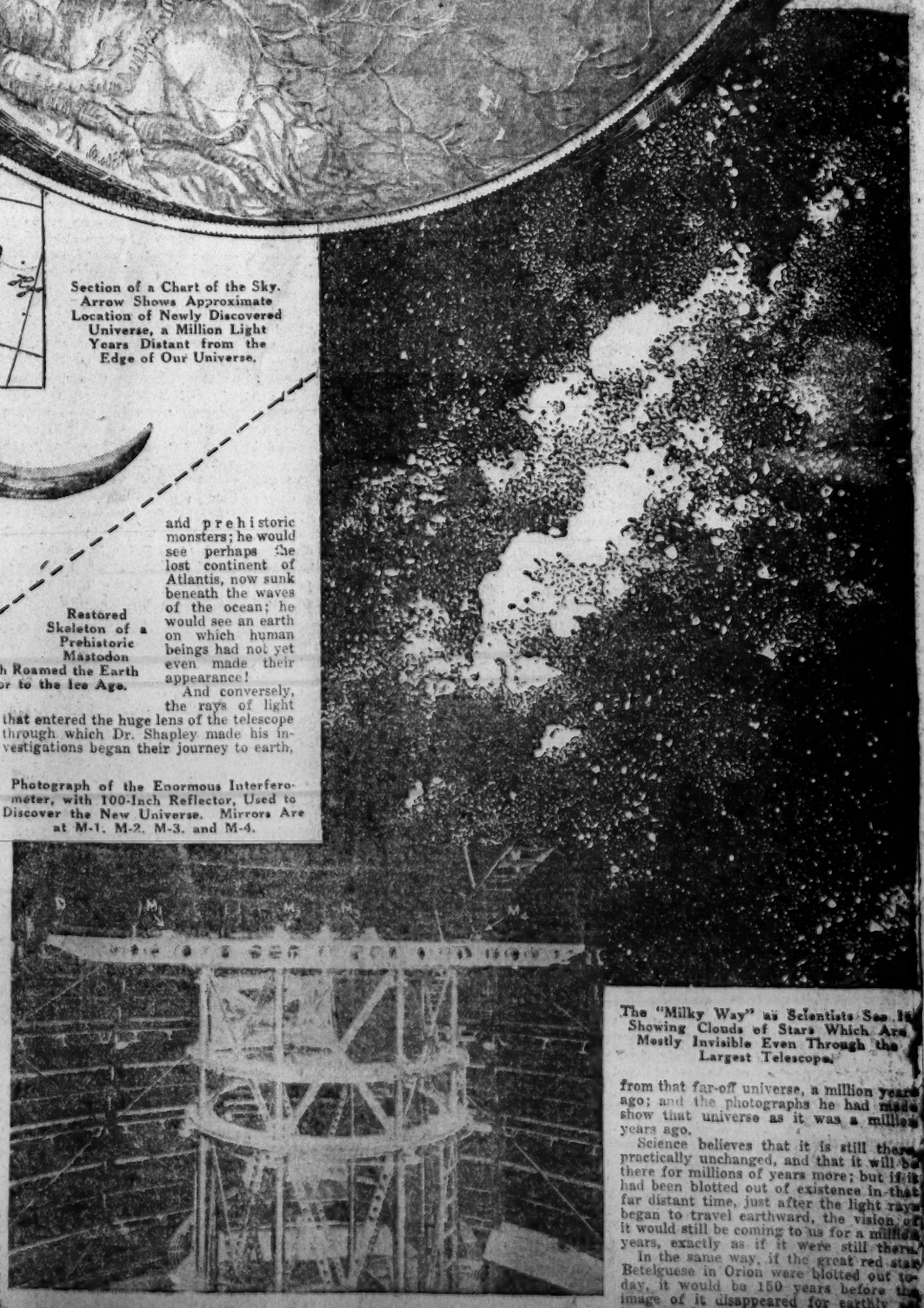
In the same way, if the great red star Betelguese in Orion were blotted out to-day, it would be 150 years before the image of it disappeared for earthly astronomers!

A Gigantic Telescope Planted on the Newly Discovered Universe Would at This Moment Show the Prehistoric Beasts That Roamed the Earth; and a Million Years from Now Would Show the Sky-Scrapers of To-day.

Section of a Chart of the Sky. Arrow Shows Approximate Location of Newly Discovered Universe, a Million Light Years Distant from the Edge of Our Universe.



Restored Skeleton of a Prehistoric Mastodon Which Roamed the Earth Prior to the Ice Age.



Photograph of the Enormous Interferometer, with 100-Inch Reflector, Used to Discover the New Universe. Mirrors Are at M-1, M-2, M-3, and M-4.

Interferometer with Spread of Twenty Feet, Built on the 100-Foot Telescope at Mt. Wilson, Cal., Through Which the New Universe Was Discovered.

The "Milky Way" as Scientists See It, Showing Clouds of Stars Which Are Mostly Invisible Even Through the Largest Telescope.

What To Do With Traffic? Is Big Question Pestering Cities, Including Our Own

Note—In view of the pressing importance of the traffic problem here as in other cities of the world, the following article from "Motor" is as timely as it is interesting. Traffic problems at home, of couse, are much greater than they are here; but the time will come when the local traffic issue will loom as the most important of the city's problems. This article is based on a two year study of traffic problems in American cities by Professor Miller McClintock, of Harvard university. The article follows:

We think of the traffic problem as new. Yet the Roman republic had to deal with it. Julius Caesar made a regulation to keep wheeled vehicles off the streets for ten hours after sunrise. Pompeii with her narrow lanes could admit carts going only one way, and in recent excavations an arrow has been found on a corner building which evidently points the direction for one-way traffic.

It is obvious that modern thought has given us little in the way of traffic regulations that is new, and a good case could be made out for the contention that our present intolerable congestion is due to the attempt to meet new conditions with ancient habits of thought. During the last three years, Miller McClintock, Sheldon Research Fellow in the Department of Government at Harvard University, has been making a study of the traffic problem in all the principal American Cities. In his view, no city has yet solved the problem. The amazing growth of automobile ownership has engulfed the authorities like a tidal wave. The annual production of cars today exceeds the whole number in use in 1915, and Henry Ford says that economic saturation will not be reached until we have double the present number in use. It is clear that unless better means of dealing with traffic flow are found, physical saturation will arrive much before this.

The present articles represent the gist of Mr. McClintock's views of how to meet the traffic crisis that has developed. For, bad as conditions already are, we may look forward with hope to the possibility of so handling the physical problem of the automobile as to permit it to serve its full economic usefulness.

The unheard-of numbers of our automobiles, with everybody trying to get himself hauled about behind an individual power plant, naturally clutter up the streets. But they do give us speed, as an offset. With conditions as bad as they are, we get three times the rapidity of movement in a stream of automobile traffic that could be got from a procession of horse drawn vehicles. Mathematically, this allows us to put three times as many vehicles on the street as before. That's a good point to remember. Three times the speed, three times the traffic, and vice versa, pari passu; which is the latin way of saying that what the Romans had to contend with was poor circulation. Probably they would have considered a condition like our average blockade to be marvellous speed and freedom.

One thing that we should not worry about, is mere numbers of machines. In themselves they create density, but not congestion. McClintock defines congestion as, "retardation or obstruction to normal required flow of traffic." It is the time element which is important. High density does not bring congestion, if there is a high discharge factor at work. If a driver can move along a main thorofare at 25 miles an hour he does'nt care how many other cars share the road with him. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, moves 57,000 vehicles past a given point in a 17-hour street day, at an average speed of 25 miles an hour. That's good enough!

A satisfactory traffic situation obtains when the existing number of vehicles can move in the available street area in the desired length of time. This may sound a little obvious and elementary, but it is important, because this simple statement contains the basis of everything there is to know about traffic. Observe that it relates to three variables:

(1) Time factor
(2) Street area
(3) Vehicular requirements

Too slow a movement, or too small a street area, or too many vehicles for the given space,—a disturbance of any one of these conditions, relative to the other two, makes congestion. Nothing else can make congestion.

On the other hand, congestion can be relieved by decreasing the length of time each vehicle occupies a given area, or by decreasing the vehicular requirements. And nothing else can relieve congestion. Knowing so much, by logic, or mathematics or the Einstein Theory, we have the clue as to where to look for the cause and cure of our trouble. Yes, come to think of it, it is the theory of relativity, for each of the three factors mentioned is relative, not only to the others, but, so to speak, to itself.

When we talk of street area, for instance, we mean effective street area The lanes next the curb are not part of the effective street area, for if so much as one car is parked in a block, it tends to throw moving vehicles into a parallel lane nearer the center of the stret. Obstructions in the streets, such as safety zones, standards, holes in the pavement, or standing street cars, create islands of ineffective area, considerably larger than the actual obstruction.

The vehicular requirement for each car is relative. It consists of its own area, plus, not alone plus bumpers, spare tires, tail boards, and trailers, but, also, plus a zone of safety. This zone is about two feet on every side for a standing car, and it spreads with the rate of speed at which the car moves; naturally, for two swiftly moving cars passing in opposite directions have to give each other a wider berth than two running slowly.

The time, to, is relative, every car must have headway between it and the Ford ahead. The greater the speed, the greater the required headway. This is affected, again, by braking capacity, tractive grip of the tires, condition and grade of road, etc.

Within limits, however, it is clear that a car's time requirement for the use of a given street area varies inversely in proportion to its speed, and it is reasonably correct to say, "three times the speed, three times the traffic." Nor is this all; each car gets three times the speed, which is, doubtless, three times as satisfactory.

There is a good deal of help in having a logically complete list of possible solutions to the traffic problem. On the one hand, it prevents our sitting around too long waiting for some bright mind to think up a grand surprise for us. On the other, it is some assurance against our snatching hastily at the first solution that appears promising, while a better one is overlooked. So, at the risk of being tedious and didactic, I list the main types of remedies to the situation:

First, and most promising of immediate results, we have the solutions that decrease the time demand upon existing street areas.

Either make all traffic move faster and more steadily, or else, by extending the street-day, spread the existing traffic out, over a longer and less intense period. More of these ideas, hereafter.

Second, we have the somewhat more restrictive, and often costly remedy of providing more street room.

Remove street obsecructions,—particularly parked vehicles; if that is not enough, add new and wider streets.

Third, we have a still more restrictive set of remedies which decrease the volume of traffic in congested areas.

Discourage traffic, by penalising regulations and taxes; or, to avoid that, develop more economical facilities in competition with motor traffic, or, specially license and despatch vehicles over prescribed routes and schedules; or lay our by-pass highways to take through traffic around a congested district; or, finally and most drastically, actually decentralise industry, by zoning, control of freight rates, terminal charges, etc.

That's all there is.

I don't know how the reader feels about it, but the writer gets a good deal of a 'kick,' intellectually, out of this logical completeness. The traffic problem is, theoretically and actually, such a confusing mess, that one feels a certain triumph in wading through it to something like a formula. To discover this and this and that quantity, which we may call X, Y, and Z, and to know that by varying the value of one or another, one can juggle out a solution of the equation, gives one a glow of satisfaction such as the economist feels in demonstrating the beautifully compensating features of the law of supply and demand.

Heaven knows, that in dealing with the traffic crisis we need to start out with a faith that it can be cleared up, that a formula does exist. For, as soon as one enters upon a consideration of particular items, the atmosphere gets thick again, and difficulties multiply. Any particular remedy entils new problems, and the whole situation has to be handled as a unit, like the sails of a ship, lest we capsize.

With the main outlines in mind, let us run briefly through the subdivisions already referred to. Whatever dilemmas and contradictions appear, some principles are bound to emerge as the outcome of Mr. McClintock's fruitful efforts at simplification.

Bear in mind, that this is the theoretical part, the canvass of what might be done. It has to be followed by a more practical discussion of how, in your home town, to decide on the most helpful mode of attack, instal the chosen scheme, and keep it going. Our part just now is thinking; the other is doing, which is quite another matter.

With good reason, the chief effort of the police traffic departments today is in the direction of speeding up movement. The cop in the center of the street intersection is still the pivot of all systems. Little has been done to improve upon him as a factor. Boston has given him a trick "Stop-Go" device for daylight hours and a Sam White belt and a spotlight for his evening labors, but his individual discretion is still the first aid to traffic. Because of the increasing pressure upon him, however, some people have assumed that he is a failure, and alternative methods of control have been devised. They have not always been an improvement.

William Phelps Eno, pioneer thinker on this subject, has developed the "rotary traffic" plan, which permits streams of traffic from all four directions to revolve without halt, about a circle, entering the maelstrom at an easy angle. It has been installed in Washington and used to some extent in New York and Detroit. Where the streets are wide enough to give a big turning radius and a small angle of entrance it is at least as expeditious as, and, of course, more economical than control by signal. On narrow streets, where cross traffic must start at right angles, it cannot succeed.

The novelty of traffic direction which now has the call, however, is the multiple block, or synchronised signal system, most conspicuously in force on Fifth Avenue, New York. It originated with the "crow's nests" on Woodward Avenue, Detroit, which made it possible for the traffic arbiters to see each other and to work in unison. Extended to Fifth Avenue, and more recently to Park Avenue, New York, and to Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, North Broad Street, Philadelphia, and to Los Angeles, it is under consideration in practically all cities. Its success is more apparent than demonstrable. The beauty of the towers, and the dignified unify of their working by one impulse for the whole length of the Avenue gives the citizen the impression of a remedy at least as big as the problem. There is a visual neatness about the movement of huge blocks of traffic at a time, there is a restful influence in the sight of cars standing stock still for several miles at once, that causes many to assume that it has brought order out of chaos. But it is quite possible that it obtains its effects of regularity at the expense of volume, and that it has substituted rhythm for rapidity. Eno, who opposes the system, says that it helps the bus lines, by driving other traffic off the Avenue. No comparative data, such as the count of cars moved before and after installation, is now obtainable to afford a basis of judgment. McClintock advises that cities go very slowly in spending money on expensive installations. In one city, traffic, as measured by the number of street cars getting through per hour, has been restarted by the multiple block system.

In some cases the plan might appear to have advantages, as for instance, in the case of a rectangular street-plan with a uniform flow of traffic from the cross streets, so that the groups of cars are approximately of the same size at each interesection. But a particularly busy cross street would clear slowly, and hold up the control street at other points. It seems inefficient to delay any vehicle without need, to wait for the clearing at some intersection a mile away. In Detroit, crossing cops are now allowed to work against signals, but this tends to overthrow the system. The plan may be useful on a street like Fifth Avenue, where there is a predominant need to move traffic in one direction, even to the inconvenience of crosstown traffic. But it seems decidedly unwise when there is a carline on the control street. In that case, it cannot regulate the trolleys, save to slow them up, for they may be taking on passengers when they get the "go" sign, and be forced to wait for the next, with retarding effect to automobiles.

Another regulation that has the merit of producing order, without certainly possessing any other advantage, is the rule, increasingly prevalent at important intersections, of permitting no lefthand turns. Provided that it did not add car mileage on other congested streets, of course, it is a good thing to divert traffic which would needlessly jam into crowded corners. But when it compels cars to wend and wind, over already crowded streets, seeking a corner where they may turn, and hunting a one-way street going the right direction, then, the no left hand turn rule is not helpful. It saves a second at the getaway, and loses a minute in the get-there. Whether it saves or losses time in any given instance could only be determined by a scientific study. No such study has yet been made, and this wide-spread regulation is therefore a mer shot in the dark. In view of the lack of guidance in this matter, Chicago, has perhaps wisely refrained from prohibiting left-hand turns at any corner. And as for right-hand turns, there seems to be no good reason for prohibiting them anywhere, or delaying them at any time.

The one-way street device is obviously necessary, in the case, at least of streets too narrow to permit of rapid movement of contrary lines of travel.

It makes it possible to confine stopping and parking to one side of the street, thus securing an additional lane of roadway. But, unless the one-way streets run in pairs, alternately, they do not allow for a balanced flow of traffic. They cannot justifiably be decreed on streets with car-lines that rnn in both directions. Philadelphia has ideal conditions for one-way streets, and has conformed to them. One-way streets should often be reversable, allowing traffic to move in one direction in the morning, and in another at night.

The intention of all the foregoing regulations is also served by a clear segregation of fast and slow traffic, but this device is little used and not often enough provided for. The Manhattan Bridge over the East River, New York, Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, where the roadways divide, the High-level Bridge, in Cleveland, and the Michigan Boulevard viaduct in Chicago, provide for such segregation. But there is no extended example of such a plan. The common sense rule that slow moving vehicles keep to the right and that overtaking cars shall not cut in to the right is nowhere rigidly enforced. Horsedrawn vehicles are permitted to amble up the very car-tracks on Sixth Avenue, New York, while taxi-cabs dart in and

(Continued on Page 6)

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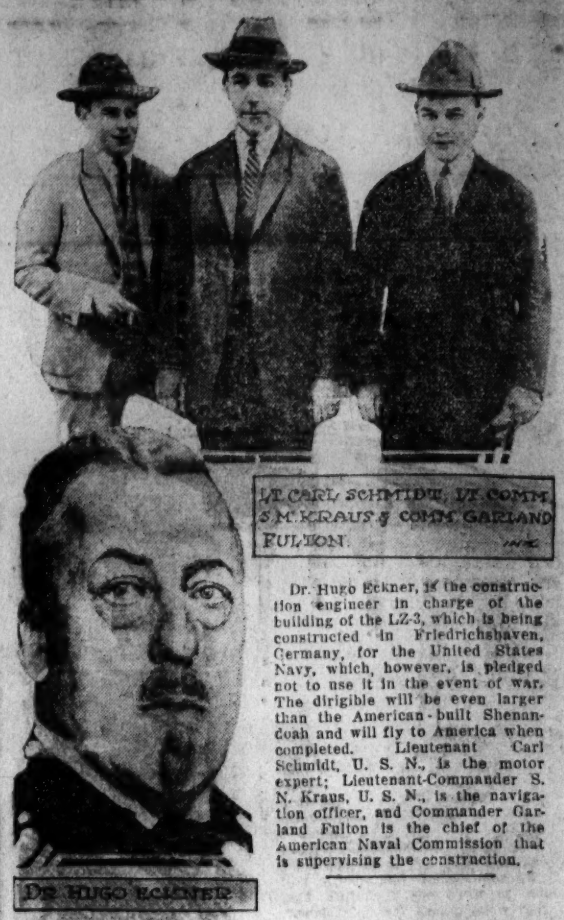
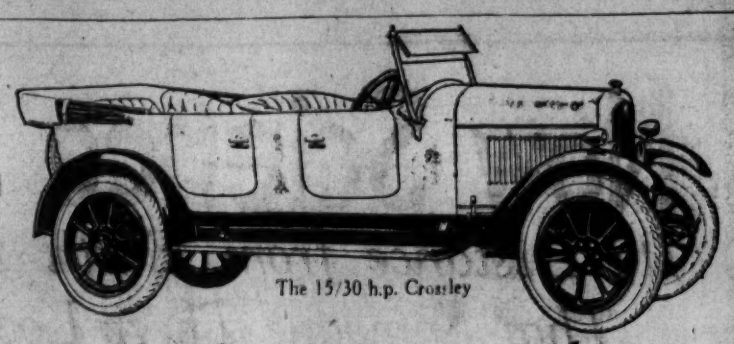


Dr. Hugo Eckner, in the construction engineer in charge of the building of the LZ-3, which is being constructed in Friedrichshaven, Germany, for the United States Navy, which, however, is pledged not to use it in the event of war. The dirigible will be even larger than the American-built Shenandoah and will fly to America when completed. Lieutenant Carl Schmidt, U. S. N., is the motor expert; Lieutenant-Commander S. N. Kraus, U. S. N., is the navigation officer, and Commander Garland Fulton is the chief of the American Naval Commission that is supervising the construction.



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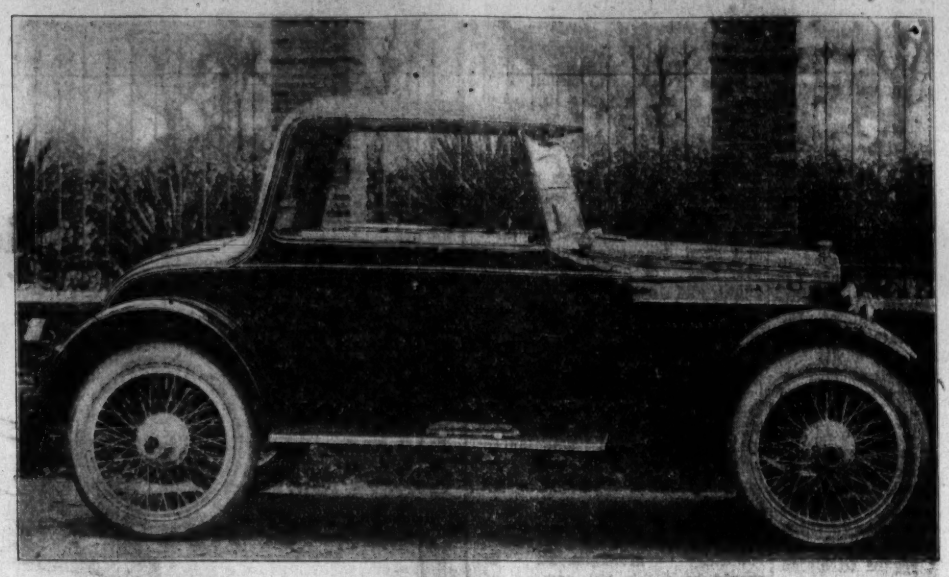

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What To Do With Traffic? Is Big Question Pestering Cities, Including Our Own

(Continued from Page 2)

out among the pillars of the elevated, to the discomfiture of pedestrians and other traffic alike.

In line with the need of greatly speeding up traffic, it seems as if the next step must be to eliminate the horse entirely from the busy streets. Nowhere do horse-drawn vehicles constitute more than ten percent of the traffic stream; usually it is between three and four percent by count, and less than that by tonnage. To rule them off the streets entirely would discommode the few, to the great gain of the many. One horse-drawn truck per block per line of travel slows up the whole stream to its pace, so that its constantly diminishing numbers does not bring about a corresponding abatement of the nuisance. The horse must go. And, while it does not logically fit in at this point, we feel like putting in the thought that even the mounted cop would not be missed. He is ornamental, but otherwise not so useful as either the motor cop or the stationary species.

And, now, under the subdivision of nuisances, we come to the pedestrian. Had we been out in a machine, we should have run into him before this. For he is more troublesome than the horse. Once, where a traffic count was made it was found that the jaywalker slowed up traffic thirty percent. It was calculated that pedestrians cross-hatched the mid-block at the rate of 1,000 per block per hour. No, wonder that in Chicago, last year, 296 people were killed in this way! Aside from the obvious danger of this traffic, the impediment to traffic is no small disadvantage.

Theoretically, the pedestrian has as much right upon the street as the automobile. The sidewalk is merely for his convenience. In common law he might meander, from Washington Square to the Plaza, up to the very middle of Fifth Avenue. He would finish up in the hospital, but he would have the law on his side. We smile when the strong-minded old lady holds up her hand to demand that traffic halt to let her cross at will, as if every one might be his own traffic cop. Yet, theoretically, she has that privilege. Automobiles carry horns to warn pedestrians out of their way; why should not the pedestrians carry around hand-Klaxons to toot automobiles out of their way? If rights alone are to be considered, the pedestrians own the highways, by mere force of numbers.

But community good argues against ancient theory in this case. Police power, under the constitution, may legally abridge the freedom of pedestrians. A good many cities have an ordinance against jay-walking but none enforces it. Los Angeles tried and failed. Denver recently attempted to fine jay-walkers, but the newspapers raised an outcry, printed sobbing editorials against the abuse of the poor pedestrian, and discouraged the effort. Old habits persist. A long program of education looms ahead. New York's "Aunty J. Walker" campaign is a promising beginning. The public is becoming less resentful of the attempt of the cops at busy corners to hold them at the curb till the signal is given. At Ninth Street and Euclid Ave. Cleveland, the police regulate the impetuous pedestrian so effectively that the wholesome influence is felt along the entire street. Boston, mindful of the citizen's still determined bent upon walking where he likes and when he likes, is experimenting with the plan of keeping him off the roadway by mechanical restraint. An iron fence is being set up between the walk and the pavement on Boylston Street, beside the Common, and it will eventually extend entirely around the park. New York, too, has set up stanchions around the Municipal Building, on Center Street, which help to save the pedestrian from his own folly.

Eventually, it may be necessary to keep people off of important traffic highways altogether, even at crossings by constructing overhead crosswalks or ramps under the roadways. Chicago has one such ramp under Michigan Boulevard. South Pasedena has a pedestrian subway under Huntington Drive, and San Francisco takes ferry passengers overhead across the busy Embarcadero. There are other examples, but in general pedestrians dislike to leave the street level even to gain time and to avoid danger, unless their destination is on the new plane. Truly, the pedestrian is a great nuisance.

Before we leave the topic of how to speed up the movement of traffic, it is worth while to point out how all of these efforts conflict with many of the things done in the name of safety. The guardians of the peace and dignity of the state are today sore perplexed. Is it their duty to make automobiles slow up, or speed up? "Some says, get a move on; and some says, not so fast, me boy." Hundreds of people are killed annually in every city by fast moving machines, and truck drivers are mobbed for running over children. The indignation of the citizenry communicates itself to the traffic police, especially to those on motorcycles, and a great deal of energy is expended upon rounding up the "speed maniac." This is right, in the main, but a bad mental attitude has grown up, that extends to circumstances which demand less rigor. Often, the aim of the traffic police seems to be to catch and fine as many drivers as possible without regard to blame or damage, whereas punishment is seldom meted out for accimony of a cop should not be worth more than the physical evidence of recklessness, but it rates more convictions. Speed is not the sole cause of accidents. The condition of the car as to brakes, steering apparatus, tires, horn and lights, and the competence of the driver, as to intelligence and judgment, are at least equally important in saying that many accidents are the indirect result of uneven speeds. When drivers of commercial vehicles, who are guided by time schedules, are held up by unforseeable blockades, they often try to make up lost time when they do get into the straightaway, with fatal results. Better traffic management in the center of the city helps to reduce accidents in the outskirts.

By this time, the reader may well have forgotten what main topic we have been discussing. It really isn't speed, as might appear, but the time element. The end sought is to get as much traffic over a given point as possible in one day. Speeding up is simply one way of doing this. It must not be overlooked, however, that this object can be furthered, also by extending the "street-day;" that is, by spreading some of the traffic that now crowds into the peak loads, over into the quieter hours of the day. Much of the commercial traffic is needlessly carried on at midday when, with feasible rearrangement of schedules, it might be but over to early morning, or to evening periods. Some lines, of course, would find this impossible. Newspapers, mail, perishable goods and shipment of express to particular trains have to be carried when ready. But there is no reason why a truckload of steel-girders for a new skyscraper should be permitted to tie up Post-Office Square at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Safe movers, dealers in building materials, most wholesale houses, and even department stores, are examples of businesses that ought and will eventually be compelled to do their trucking after 6 o'clock.

A little help can be furnished, too, by arranging to have theatres and business houses "stagger" their hours for opening and closing. This was done with good effect in Washington during the war, and the New York theatrical district has already made moves in this direction. It cannot be very effective, however, as the result of purely voluntary arrangement. It should be within the powers of the police to fix hours in certain districts, with discretion. Perhaps the Connecticut muddle over daylight saving and sun time furnishes a helpful hint. Let the police set everybody's clocks to suit traffic needs!

Our second set of remedies has to do, it will be recalled, with methods of increasing the capacity of the streets. There are times when this is the most necessary course to take. It is folly to overload a waterworks, a telephone, or sewage system with too much traffic for the basic equipment. Clever direction and instant attention to breakdowns may work wonders in jamming an immense business through inadequate channels. But good engineering aims to adjust the load to the layout. So it must be with out street plans. A city like Boston, with its tortuous, narrow streets, cannot cope with its difficulties by any police management whatever, until it corrects the crazy ground plan on which it has erected its towers of commerce.

Yet, the very fact that increased street capacity is obviously necessary may cause a city to

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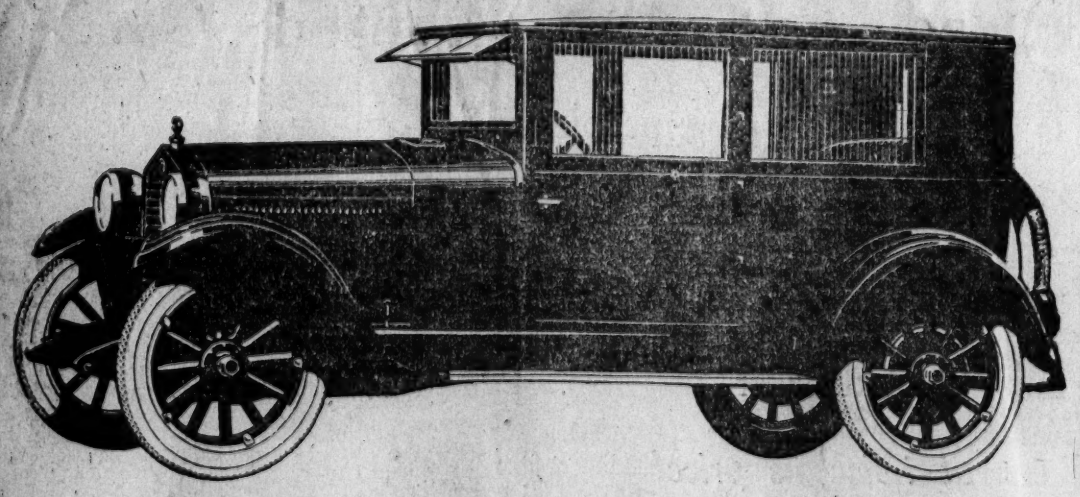

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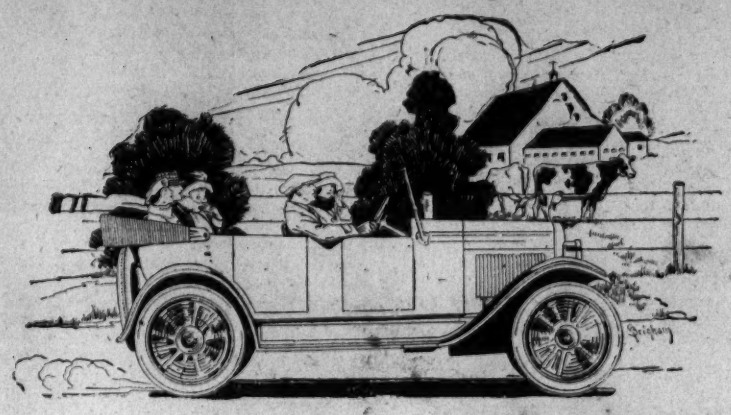

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Do With Traffic? Is Big Question Pestering Cities, Including Our Own

(Continued from Page 4)

embark upon an expensive campaign of street widenings without due caution. In Boston, for instance, it is proposed to widen Beacon Street around the Common. At present, this street is a funnel. After sprawling its broad highway all over the suburbs, collecting traffic for thirteen miles out, it gradually gathers itself in as it approaches the congested district, until it becomes a mere lane around the Common and past the State House, through which it pours a continuous stream of cars into Park and Tremont Streets. The idea of widening this lane is seriously proposed as helpful. It would be useless. The traffic units have no interest in Beacon Street, which does no business at this point. They use it as a mere means to an end. The congestion is due to the fact that there isn't enough room where they are going. Beacon Street, narrow as it is, already pours too much traffic into the downtown district. The need is for a bigger funnel, but for a bottle. The business district is saturated by 10 o'clock in the morning; the cars back up four or five blocks, and the blockade doesn't break until the traffic moves out at 5 in the afternoon.

This Boston case is typical of many where the proposal is to widen streets to make it easier to get into an already crowded district. The aim, of course, is also to make it easier for traffic to get out of the district, but this trouble at present is not a lack of exits, but an unwillingness to use them. Every downtown street would have to be widened to accomplish the purpose sought.

"I am very doubtful of the advisability of bringing major thoroughfares right down into the center of the city," says Mr. McClintock. "It makes it too easy for traffic that should be distributed or diverted, to clutter up the business district."

The proposal to spend 200 million dollars to widen Sixth Avenue, New York, probably does not incur the objections that apply to the Beacon Street project. Inasmuch as this avenue extends only from Third Street to Fifty-ninth Street, its greater capacity will not invite more traffic but merely take better care of that already in the reservoir.

The streets of a congested city should not be considered singly, but as a system. Care must be taken that widening one does not unbalance others. Every street carries a stream of traffic that must be emptied into other streets. The fact that there are the makings of a duplicate horde of cars waiting to rush in as soon as the present one is better disposed of, indicates that an ill-balanced increase in downtown area merely invites new troubles. The aim should be to guarantee every autoist, so to speak, "safe conduct;" that is, he should have the assurance that he can as easily get through and out of a business district as into it. An even flow of traffic is more to be desired than more room. Volume is determined by output, not by imput.

The caution that ought to be observed in street widening is reinforced by the wisdom of better street control. Every possible attempt should be made to get the fullest use of the existing streets, before undertaking the expense of new developments. This involves consideration of the troublesome question of parking.

To many casual thinkers, the traffic problem is identical with their parking problem. This is to say, for them it is solved, when they can find space to store their cars on the main street all day. But we may as well concede at the outset that the day of unrestricted street parking is gone forever. It was never anything but a privilege to use the highways for "dead storage." Office buildings rent space for as much as six to ten dollars per foot annually, yet owners of cars expect to occupy still more valuable space on business streets without cost. At one end of their travels, the home end, also. At persent, every other form of transit carries its own terminal charges; the parked automobile does not.

So long as space may be found in or near the downtown districts for outdoor parking, without interfering with traffic, there is no reason to ban it. In congested areas, however, an easy and legitimate method of increasing available roadway, equivalent to the effect of widening the existing streets, is provided by the mere device of outlawing the road-squatters.

So-called "limited parking" isn't enough. Whether the time limit is ten minutes or two hours, it is never enforced. It would take an impossible number of traffic policemen to time and check every machine. Limited parking always tends to become all-day parking, and, just in so far as it does not, it is even more obstructive, because cars backing in and out of parking spaces, and cars cruising slowly up and down looking for room interfere with through traffic all day long. Better to let the curb fill up once for all at 9 o'clock in the morning, than to permit this halfway condition.

Unlimited parking, again, entails the evil of secondary parking. Cars that need to stop for brief transactions are compelled to park parallel to the standing line, and, so two lanes of traffic are blocked. Long Beach, Cal., where this is permitted, is sometimes completely closed up by the jam of cars. The only way out is to permit no parking at all on certain streets, and no stops, save for loading and unloading goods and passengers.

What the poor devil who owns the car is to do with it while he is at business need not concern us here. Once thrown back on his hands, it is still a big problem, but it is no longer the community's traffic problem. Downtown garages, or open air parking at street car stations or at subways some distance out from the business center afford a partial relief, from the car owner's point of view. But the physical impossibility of finding room for everybody's car on main streets damns forever the hope of returning to the old free and easy days. We had better, therefore, put an end to the daily scramble by which a few fortunate car owners still manage to find room. The majority are already whipped on that issue, anyway, and the traffic authorities may as well take over the victory. That done, they can turn their attention to the problem of blockades due to truck loading.

Commercial vehicles have the greatest economic right to the streets, but they overreach themselves. By using the curb as a loading dock, they obstruct the flow of traffic to an unjustifiable extent. End loading in particular, with the truck backed up squarely at right angles to the street, should not be permitted during the busy hours. Usually, side loading is nearly as convenient. The wholesale districts of New York are often blockaded for hours at a time by loading trucks stretched across narrow streets. Some houses keep trucks in this position so continuously that the effect is the same as if they had preempted half of the street and built over it. The proper remedy is the provision of loading docks inside of buildings. Just as the Boston United States Quartermaster's Store House has arranged for indoor loading of its trucks, and the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Stations in New York provide inside dockage for taxi cabs, so, more and more, business must be compelled to furnish their own loading docks.

The standing automobile is the chief obstruction to traffic, but by no means the sole one. Surface street car lines, also, delay traffic by interposing bulky obstacles in the very center of the lanes of faster moving vehicles. They are usually slow, they move spasmoically without regard to the undulations of controlled traffic, they spawn a constant stream of passengers onto the roadway. Admittedly, they, too, are traffic; with as much right to the street as automobiles or pedestrians. They alone pay rent for it, and they are at least as efficient in providing transportation. But they do their work just as effectively underground as in the center of a street, and it can fairly be urged that, since they could hardly take over all of the work done by other forms of transit, somthing must be done to prevent their impeding traffic so much. "Skip-stop" passenger loading, and "Pay-as-you leave" outbound fare collection are two helpful means of shortening their stay downtown. Rerouting is often an improvement, too.

To say the least, the city itself should avoid obstructing the streets by permitting public works on the highways to be prolonged, or by leaving holes in the pavement after such work is completed, or by delaying snow removal, and by poor management of building permits, all of which cut down the effective area of traffic ways.

Clearly, when we reflect upon the parking evil and other causes of street obstruction, we come to see that much needs to be done to render existing streets more useable, before spending a nickel on new roadways.

All that has been said up to this time about how to get more traffic moved through the streets has been based upon the assumption that it all has a right there. As free-born Americans, we like to guarantee to every one, so far as possible, full liberty of movement. If a man wishes to stroll down Broadway at any hour of the day, he has every right to do so. It's none of our business whether he has any business to be there. If he is minded to go on roller skates, or on a bicycle, or to surround himself with six empty seats in a touring car, he still has a right to use the street. If that doesn't satisfy him, and he wishes to take his stroll on a hay wagon or a ten ton truck as big as a street car, we still hesitate to restrict him or to complain. A deep rooted love of liberty argues in favor of every individual's going where he pleases, when he pleases, in whatever style of conveyance he pleases.

Furthermore, the knowledge that it costs money to operate a motor car leads to the presumption that when a citizen takes one out on the avenue he does so for an offsetting economic reason in which, to some extent, the community shares. We hate to interfere with economic law.

One little fact, however, knocks the spots out of the notion that the public has an interest in maintaining his privileges. A two-decker motor bus holds fifty times as many passengers as the touring car in which the citizen surrounds himself with the six empty seats. A street car carries seventeen times as many passengers on the average as the private automobile. Since neither requires a proportionate amount of room, we shall have to look at personal liberty and economic law through a different pair of spectacles. A passenger on a street car, clearly accomplishes his purpose of getting where he pleases and when he pleases, just as the motorist does, but, by not using precisely the style of conveyance he would prefer, he gives more people the chance to do as they please, and costs the community less.

The minute we open up the question of comparative human rights and comparative economic values with respect to traffic, we throw open for discussion a whole new set of remedies for the situation. We find that it may be better sometimes for the community to inerfere with previous individual initiative, and actually to reduce traffic. Of course, that is a dangerous way of saying it. We should say, select traffic, giving preference to the type that has the best right to use the public highways. The argument against mere arbitrary obstruction to traffic, mere discouragement to the use of automobiles, without regard to their purpose, is very strong. At present England taxes them out of use. At present, we blockade them out of use, and, by unwise traffic laws we are always in danger of pestering them out of use. We want no pyrrhic victory, no punic peace, in the traffic situation. But we do need to demand that every car on the streets justify its rights to keep other vehicles off them.

The All British
Standard
LIGHT CAR
A car of world wide repute. Its reliability is a guarantee of good service under all conditions.
CHINA MOTORS
125 Bubbling Well Road
Phone West 131 and 197
Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry, England

On choosing a motor car

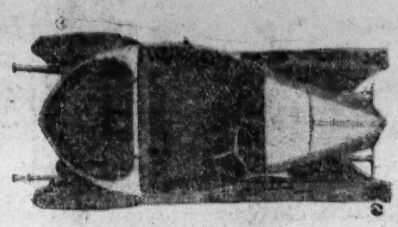
THE choice of a motor car is a matter of great importance. Not only have you to make sure that you get the car best suited to your needs, and one that will give you good service at a minimum cost, but, as a considerable outlay of capital is involved, you must be certain that you are getting the best possible value for your money. It is, therefore, plain that expert advice is necessary, and it would appear that the choice of an agent from whom to buy is almost as important as the choice of the car. We venture to point out that we are the oldest established garage in Shanghai, with an unrivalled experience which we will gladly place at your disposal. If you cannot call please phone or write.

Sole Agents
for
Morris and Jowett Cars
The Auto-Palace Co.
(Ryton's Garage)
362 Avenue Joffre
Phone W. 364

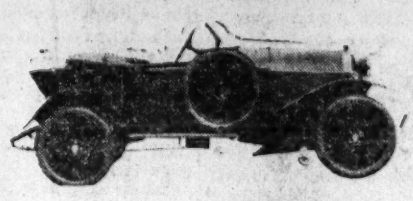
AUTOMOBILES MATHIS STRASBOURG
MATHIS
AUTOMOBILES MATHIS STRASBOURG

FOUR HOURS AND SIXES

40 miles per gallon
40 miles per hour



Tls. 1,225
Time Payment Plan:
Tls. 400 Down



ALL MODELS IN STOCK

The Asiatic Motors, Inc.
27 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.
Telephone Number
1
North — East — West

Used — But — Not — Abused — Cars
Being sold out at Big Reduction and Liberal Terms
It's Your Move

	1922 King 8 Roadster New 500 Tls. down 85 Tls. per month		1922 Hudson 6 Touring 650 Taels down 85 Taels per month		1921 Hudson 6 Limousine 950 Taels down 100 Taels per month		1923 Essex 4 Touring Winter & Summer Top 500 Tls. down 75 Tls. per month	
1922 Dodge 6 Touring 350 Tls. down 65 Tls. per month		1918 Hup. 4 Touring 400 Tls. down 75 Tls. per month		1923 Buick 4 Speedster 850 Taels down 76 Taels per month		1921 Chevrelet 490 Touring 350 Taels down 50 Taels per month		1923 Buick 4 Touring 550 Tls. down 90 Tls. per month	
	1922 King 8 Touring NEW, 7 Passenger 800 Tls. down 100 Tls. per month		1920 Buick 6 Touring 710 Taels down 75 Taels per month		1923 Paige 6 Touring 500 Taels down 65 Taels per month		1922 Hup. 4 Touring 500 Taels down 65 Taels per month	
1922 Davis Limousine 850 Tls. down 100 Tls. per month		1921 Buick 6 Limousine 400 Taels down 70 Taels per month		1922 Buick 6 Sedan 900 Taels down, 100 Taels per month		1923 Buick 6 Touring 900 Taels down 100 Taels per month		1923 Buick 4 Speedster 900 Taels down 80 Taels per month	

The Asiatic Motors Inc.
27 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai
Telephone Number
1
North—East—West

New Era At Hand In Development Of The Motor Car

This Year And Next To See Important Changes; Insurance Rates Descending

A new era of development is dawning ion the automobile industry.

We have just gone through a period of self satisfaction, which makes for a sluggish condition.

Manufacturers, pleased with the operation of their models, have devoted the bulk of their attention to production—and sales.

Innovatons of import have been dormant in the minds of constructive engineers. They have been, for the most part, content to perfect that which we have, rather than create for the future.

Though we may not realise it, we are now as far from the ultimate in automotive transportation as we were from today's utility when the original mobile horseless carriage frightened its first group of beholders.

Great and unusual innovations are on the horizon. It is evident in the restlessness of engineers, who too long have been lethargic or whose pioneering ideas have been scorned, to excel satisfied manufacturers.

Four wheel brakes and balloon tires, the most outstanding additions to our automobiles in recent times, are but forerunners of greater events to follow. They are but the handwriting on the wall of tomorrow.

Just what changes will take place it is, of course, humanly impossible at this time to indicate.

But 1924 and 1925 will see startling ideas and radical changes in design and construction.

It is inevitable.

A few years ago even broad-minded citizens scoffed at the prediction that one day automotive transportation would make inroads on the business of the railroad companies.

The other day the Pennsylvania Railroad announced that it had contracted with a motor truck corporation to handle short distance packages, or less-than-carload freight in the densely populated territory between Philadelphia, Pa., and Wilmington, Del.

Two daily freight trains between these points were abandoned, as a result.

"Greater speed and flexibility of operation of trucks has been found more satisfactory than railroad equipment for this class of business in crowded territory," read a press dispatch commenting on the change.

There is no change in rates.

Insurance rates are ever thorns in the side of automobile owners.

An average rate reduction of 6 percent recently yent into effect according to an announcement by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters.

The scope of policies was increased to include accidents happening while the owner is not driving. Rates will be estimated in the future, it was also announced, for the particular city in which the automobile is driven—and not on an average of a group of cities, which has been the vogue in the past.

Automobile owners in New York City pay the highest rates of public liability insurance. Buffalo is second, Philadelphia third, and Chicago sixth.

Some day automobile insurance rates will be on a more satisfactory basis for the owners.

There should be a rebate for the owner who year after year drives along unscathed—a tribute to his caution. He should be rewarded.

On the other hand the careless denizen of motordom should be penalised for his many accidents and excessive claims.

This plan of equalisation is successfully working in England.

Traffic, traffic, everywhere—and not a place to park. It's getting worse every time a dealer makes a sale—and heaven knows that must be done. Maybe somebody will follow balloon tires with a balloon top—so that when you're through with the car on downtown streets, the whole car will arise to greater heights, and await at anchor until your return.

FEVERISH FABLES

AW-- LET ME HAVE THE UMBRELLA-- YOU'RE GONNA BUY A NEW HAT ANYWAY
YES
SO I TOOK THE $0.05 NAPKINS AND ATE THE SOUP
GEO. McMANUS
2-22
Copyright, 1924, by King Features Syndicate, Inc.

Henry Ford Saw Future For Auto As Early As 1910

How clearly Henry Ford saw the future of the automobile and how well he prophesied it, it shown in an article written by him in February, 1910, and published in a Detroit newspaper.

In 1909, as the article states, 2,000,000 horse-drawn vehicles were sold as against 80,000 automobiles. How the prophesied reversal came appears in figures for last year which show the sale of approximately 4,000,000 motor cars during 1923 as compared with 100,000 horse-drawn vehicles.

The article follows:

"The automobile of the past attained success in spite of its price, because there were more than enough purchasers to be found to take the limited output of the then new industry. Proportionately few could buy, but those few could keep all the manufacturers busy, and price therefore had no bearing on sales.

"The automobile of the present is making good because the price has been reduced just enough to add sufficient new purchasers to take care of the increased output. Supply and demand, not cost, has regulated the selling price of automobiles. The car of today is better by far than the car of a few years ago—the natural result of experience. The price is lower, just enough lower to add sufficient possible purchasers to buy the increased output.

"The automobile of the future must be enough better than the present car to beget confidence in the man of limited means and enough lower in price to insure sales for the enormously increased output.

"The car of the future must be 'the car for the people,' the car that any man can own, who can afford a horse and carriage; and mark my words, that car is coming sooner than most people expect.

"In the low-priced car dwells the future success of the automobile. Comparatively few persons can afford even a $1,000 car. A limited number of factories can easily supply all the demand for high-priced cars, but the market for a low priced car is unlimited. More than 2,000,000 horse drawn vehicles were sold by American factories in 1909. When you substitute a motor-driven vehicle for each of these two million wagons and carriages, you get an idea of the automobile of the future.

"The low-priced car will not be a makeshift, an automobile by courtesy, a machine built for a price. It is harder to sell to a man who can only afford a low-priced car than to the man whose money comes more easily. Not only must the successful car of the future be low priced, but it must present at least equal value with the present high-priced cars.

"The low-priced car should actually be better than the car at a higher price, for more is expected of it. The man who can afford the high priced car can afford a man to keep it in order, while the man who has to buy a lowpriced car, if any, has to look after it himself, whether or not he has any mechanical ability. Likewise, when he buys, he buys for business use and pleasure too. That condition prevails today. The low-priced car must be better built than the higher-priced product because it receives harder use. The successful low priced car of today is successful because it stands harder usage than is accorded to $5,000 creations.

"Equally important with low cost as a qualification of the car of the future is 'low cost of upkeep.' The weekly expense of an automobile will be more important to the man whose income is $100 a month than will the cost price. The one he has saved by easy stages, the other must be taken out of his earnings. Gasoline bills, repair bills, tire bills must be low. They should be as low as the expense bills for a horse and carriage. This low maintenance account can result only from light weight.

"So the car of the future will be light as well as low priced. This means the substitution of quality for quantity even to the use of materials not yet discovered."

It is notable, also, in connection with the foregoing prophesy by Mr. Ford, that during last year 2,090,959 Ford cars and trucks were produced, fulfilling the statement made in 1910 that the light, low-priced car would enjoy the greatest popularity.

U.S. Tire Exports To Japan Expand

Japanese Market Advances From 29th To Eighth Most Important In 1923

A remarkable growth in the exports from the United States to Japan was recorded in 1923, the Japanese market having advanced from the twenty-ninth in 1922 to the eighth most important market for automobile casings in 1923. The rapid automotive expansion in Japan makes the market worthy of especial attention at this time, but statistical information indicates a possible danger that the market may be heavily overstocked.

According to official Japanese statistics, there were 7,022 passenger cars, 889 trucks and 2,478 motor cycles in use at the end of 1920. When Trade Commissioner Irvine investigated conditions in the market in the summer of 1922 he estimated there were in use 7,500 passenger cars, 2,500 trucks and 3,900 motorcycles. Japan's automotive imports come chiefly from the United States.

ESTIMATE OF NUMBER

Making allowance for motor vehicles which have gone out of use and those destroyed at the time of the earthquake it is not unreasonable to suppose that there are in Japan at present approximately 11,000 passenger cars, 7,500 trucks and 4,500 motorcycles, although it is impossible to determine whether the vehicles so recently imported are already in use.

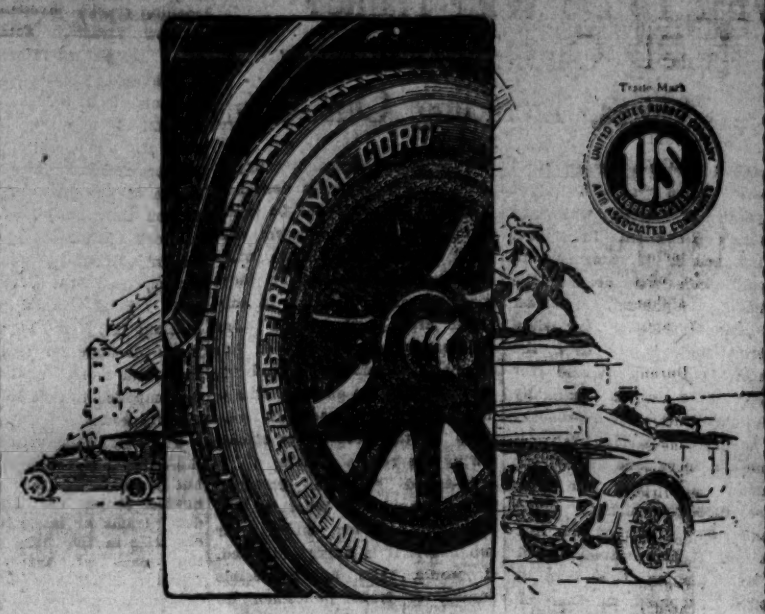
The very heavy shipments to Japan occurred in the months following the earthquake. About 85,000 tires would be required to completely equip every motor vehicle in Japan, including tires for motor cycle side cars, but not allowing for spares. During 1923 the United States exported to Japan 52,493 automobile casings, 23,030 inner tubes and 10,275 solid tires, or a total of over 63,000 outer tires and 23,00 tubes.

Reports from American consular officers do not indicate that American-made tires have been supplying the majority of the tires used: on the contrary, the locally manufactured "Dunlop" and "Yokohama" tires were supplying fully 85 percent of the trade prior to the earthquake. The plant of the Yokohama Rubber company was totally destroyed by the earthquake, but the Dunlop factory at Kobe was not injured, and this factory was the dominating factor it the trade.

U. S. EXPORTS INSCREASED

Following the earthquake and with the reduction of import duties on tires, American exports increased considerably. In the last quarter of 1923, 19,964 automobile casings, 8,876 inner tubes and 3,617 solid tires were exported to Japan in the month of January, 1924, 10,983 casings, 155,431 tubes, and 2,996 solid tires, while tire exports from Canada to Japan during the four months consisted of 10,486 casings, 13,001 tubes and 1,932 solids.

In view of the production of the Japanese Dunlop factory it would appear that tire supplies now available are adequate for a considerable period and there is likelihood of an oversupply. Some American tires are, no doubt, being transshipped from Japan to other points in the Orient, but none of the territories to which Japan could logically transship are important makets for automobile tires. It is possible that the number of automotive vehicles has been somewhat underestimated but the degree of inaccuracy could not be large. The temporary reduction in import duties on automobile tires and the free admission of truck tires, but the decree which was issued following the earthquake, and which expires on March 31, 1924, is believed to have been utilised already to the full extent warranted, considering the market requirements.



The Royal Cord Tires you use this year are just as *good* as the Royal Cords you used last year And those you buy next year will be just as *good* as those you are using now

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.
17 Jinkee Road

Distributors

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
36 Bubbling Well Road.

Royal Cord
A United States Tire

The Sign of "Quality"

Red Kerbside Pumps

Are operated by the undermentioned garages in the principal thoroughfares for supplying motorists with

"Shell" Motor Spirit

In full measure and without waste.

Auto Castle Garage, Avenue Joffre.
Auto Palace Garage, Avenue Joffre.
Central Garage, Hongkong Road (just off Szechuen Road).
Eastern Garage, Soochow Road.
Fei Lung Garage, Avenue Edward VII
Fei Lung Garage, Bubbling Well Road.
Grand Garage Francais, Avenue Joffre.
Hartzenbusch Motor Co., Avenue Foch.
H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Bubbling Well Road.
Lee & Lee Garage, Yates Road.
Monopole Garage, Avenue du Roi Albert.
Palace Filling Station, Nanking Road (opposite Palace Hotel).
Shanghai Horse Bazaar, Bubbling Well Road.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar's Depot, Avenue Edward VII.
Star Garage, Bubbling Well Road.
Taylor Garage, Avenue Edward VII.
Universal Garage, Avenue Edward VII.

See that you stop at a Red Pump

This advertisement is issued by The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (North China) Ltd.

Durant Motors, Inc., Earns $2.26 Per Share During Year

Company Growing And In Strong Position, Stockholders Informed In Report

Durant Motors, Inc., reports for 1923 net profits, after all charges, including taxes and depreciation, of $2,715,226, equal to $2.26 a share on the 1,200,216 shares of capital stock outstanding.

W. C. Durant, president, in his report to stockholders makes several interesting statements. Earnings, he says, were materially reduced "because of an unforseen condition in the industry, which, in the opinion of your management, justified a mid-season change in policy. An unprejudiced review of the situation indicated that the motor industry was not on a sound basis. In the wild scramble for record production prices were slashed, reckless methods of merchandising were adopted, profits were sacrificed and fictitiously low standards of value established.

"That the interest of our stockholders might be properly safeguarded, the policy of the company was changed to meet a possible situation, and while the change entailed a considerable expense and resulted in the loss of some business during the late Summer and Fall months, your company is now in stronger position than ever before and prepared to safely and satisfactorily meet any reasonable situation. The wisdom of our policy is evidenced by a survey of the industry at this time."

Since it commenced operations twenty-eight months ago, Mr. Durant points out, it has acquired and now controls a group of plants having a floor area of 8,002,090 square feet (184 acres), with a capacity in excess of 600,000 motor cars per year. It has manufactured and sold 235,004 cars during the period and has established 3,100 selling agencies. Its payroll numbers 50,000 employes. The company has no bank indebtedness.

The income account for the year follows:

Proportion of earnings from divisional companies dividends and miscellaneous income	$ 4,405,134
Expenses	1,690,138
Net income after Federa taxes	$2,715,226
Surplus Account	
Surplus first of year	$41,245,415
Less 1923 adjustment	92,425
Net	$41,152,990
Net income as per income account	2,715,226
Total	$43,368,216
Less proportionate earnings of divisional companies credited to participating contracts	2,219,038
Surplus as per balance sheet	$41,649,178

Hudson Factory Is Now At Top Of Production

"Hudson is at the top mark of production. Its output of Hudson-Essex cars will be approximately twice that of this season last year.

"This expansion comes about through a great growth both in the Hudson Super-Six and in the new Essex six."

"The re-vamped and enlarged Hudson-Essex plant which makes possible the offering of these fine cars at so low a price," he continued, "is one of the most interesting sights you could imagine. The factory covers more acreage than a good sized farm, yet it is not its size that chiefly impresses you. It is rather the perfect planning of work—the minutely systematised organisation. There is no motor car plant which represents a higher efficiency than Hudson—none that have minimised waste motion to a greater degree.

"In the Hudson factory, ninety percent of the constituent parts which make up Hudson and Essex cars are manufactured and finished. Even such units as axles, clutches and transmissions are produced by Hudson's own working force in its own plant—not bought outside and assembled. That means only one manufacturing profit.

"I used to believe—as does the ordinary man—that the human hair is a pretty fine standard of accuracy. I found that this traditional 'hairsbreadth' is really a coarse measurement. The average hair is about two and a half one-thousandths of an inch in diameter. There are many, many operations on Hudson and Essex which are executed to a much closer accuracy than that; the piston pins for instance must not vary from perfect roundness as much as one-tenth of a hairsbreadth. To realise what that means, imagine a quarter of an inch and then divide it mentally into one thousand parts. Or, split a hair into 10 equal parts.

"There are in the Hudson Chassis several hundred limits of tolerance which are less than one thousandth of an inch; and the number where the limits are a half of one thousandth and even a quarter of the thousandth is very considerable. The same is true of the new Essex.

"The maintenance of these limits naturally requires inspection instruments of great delicacy, and an inspection force with the skill, authority and will to see that products are maintained at a single high standard of quality. The tolerances mentioned are unexcelled for accuracy and precision in the motor car industry. No one can do better.

"The Hudson objective is to maintain a standard of material and workmanship which will insure performance and endurance of the best type, and to combine with this the methods which make it possible to supply the automobile without an undue cost."

Kansas Cyclone "Caught In Act"

Kansas "twisters" travel so fast it is hard for the human eye to see them. Here is one caught in the act by a cameraman who was sitting on the front porch of a house on Main street, Weskan, Kan. The cyclone, like most of its sort, traveled like a revolving, saw-like shaft, leaving much wreckage in its narrow path.

Production In U. S. Continues To Show Gains

New York.—Announcement that the automobile production of the United States in the first two months of the current year is 25 percent greater than in the same months of last year suggests that the 1924 outturn may approach the 5 million line as against the former high record of 4 million in 1923.

The number of automobiles produced in the United States, says the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York, which was only 4,000 in 1900 jumped to 25,000 in 1905, 187,000 in 1910, nearly one million in 1915, over 2 million in 1920, 4 million in 1923, and may approximate 5 million in 1924. The total number of machines turned out from 1900 to the end of 1923 is, in round terms, 20 million, of which about 15 million are now in use in the United States, 1 million have been exported, and the other 4 million have presumably "gone where all good autos go," to be melted down and turned again into new machines. These figures of production are those of the United States Census and the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, those of exports are from the official record of the government and those of autos now in use are the latest estimate of the Department of Agriculture.

The total wholesale value of the 20,000,000 machines turned out in this country since 1900 is approximately $16,000,000,000, that of the 1,000,000 machines exported over $1,000,000,000. Of the approximately 18,000,000 machines in the whole world we have 15,000,000. The United States with 6 percent of the world population has thus about 83 percent of the world's autos.

GREAT CAPITAL INCREASE

This wonderful growth in our production of machines, says the Trade Record, for we have made practically all of those now in use in the United States and probably one-third of those in use abroad, is a result of a tremendous increase in the capital invested in this industry. The census of 1900 put the capital of the automobile factories of the country at $5,769,000, that of 1910 at $173,837,000, that of 1920 at $1,310,451,000, while the total at the beginning of 1924 is estimated by competent authorities at fully $1,500,000,000, or 260 times as much as 25 years ago. With this enormous increase in capital investment and outturn has come a big reduction in prices, the average export price of the machines sent out of the country having been, according to governmental figures, $1,708 per machine in 1907, the first year of official record, $1,005 in 1913, and $712 per machine in January 1924.

This tremendous growth in the popularity of the automobile has been shared by both passenger and freight machines, but especially the latter in recent years. The records of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce show that while the number of passenger machines produced in 1923 was 8 times as many as in 1913, ten years earlier, the number of motor trucks turned out in 1923 was 15 times as many as in 1913. Trucks now form about 10 percent of the total number of machines produced; in 1914 they were less than 2 percent of the total. Trucks formed about 16 percent of the total number of automobiles exported of 1923, the average export value per machine being, according to the records of the Department of Commerce, trucks $616, passenger machines $714.

EXPORTS WIDESPREAD

The exports go to all parts of the world. The 1922 record, the latest for which details are available, shows that motor trucks went to about 90 different countries, colonies and islands, and passenger machines to over 100. Of the 24,861 trucks exported in 1923 about 9,000 went to Europe, approximately 2,000 to South America, 2,000 to Australia, and 5,000 to Japan. Of the 127,000 passenger machines exported in 1923 approximately 35,000 went to Europe, 26,000 to Australia and 15,000 to South America. Exports of trucks to Canada are reported at 1,350 and passenger machines 11,012, this comparatively small number of machines passing from the United States to Canada being due to the fact that the Canadian market is largely supplied by plants in Canada owned by United States companies, the 1922 outturn of these United States plants in Canada being over 90,000 machines.

These are the trademarks of the motor cars and trucks made by General Motors. Over 3,000,000 General Motors cars and trucks are in active service today throughout the world; and one out of six of all motor vehicles is a product of General Motors.

The utmost in motor car value

WHETHER you buy a Buick or a Cadillac, a Chevrolet or an Oakland, an Oldsmobile or a GMC Truck, you may be sure of one thing: because it is made by the General Motors Corporation, it represents the utmost in motor car value at its price.

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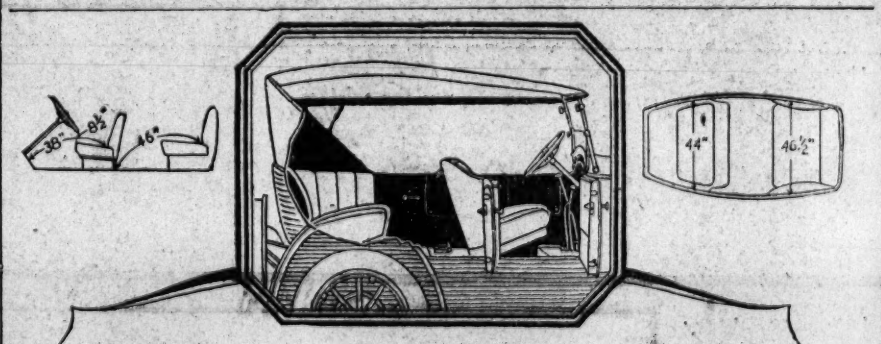

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IN these days of motoring, comfort as well as dependability is necessary.

A striking feature of the Jewett is its roomy tonneau.

Along with the mechanical correctness of the Jewett the Paige engineers have designed ample room for the passengers in the front as well as the rear compartment.

The pitch of the seats, extra long springs, and deep upholstery are of such design as to make long overland trips in a Jewett a pleasure and a comfort.

It has always been the aim of the Jewett works to build in such a manner that the user shall be served with more than is expected. It is this surplus service that has so endeared the Jewett to the motor car owner.

JEWETT SPECIFICATIONS:

Engine—6 cylinder 3¼ x 5; lubricated by high pressure oiling to main and connecting rod bearings; two unit electrical starting and lighting, thermostatically controlled; automatic spark advance; Paige-Timken axles; extra heavy 6 inch "I" beam steel frame; improved type four speed transmission; dry plate clutch; special alloy steel springs, 36" in front, 54" in rear; all-steel universal joints; force-feed chassis lubrication.

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TOURING CARS			LIMOUSINES		
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Citroen 10 HP	5 „	(model 1923)	Dodge	„	(model 1923)
De Dion	5 „	(model 1922)	De Dion	„	(model 1924)
Dodge	5 „	(model 1923)	Panhard	„	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	5 „	(latest model)	Jewett	Coupe	(latest)
Buick 4	5 „	(done 4200 miles)	Buick 6	„	(model 1923)
Essex	5 „	(model 1923)	Essex	„	(model 1922)
Willys-Knight	5 „	(model 1922)	**ROADSTERS**		
Studebaker	5-7 „	(model 1923)	Chevrolet F B	Roadster	(model 1922)
Crossley 18 HP	5-7 „	(model 1922)	Buick 6	„	(model 1923)
Cadillac	5-7 „	(model 1922)	Studebaker	„	(model 1922)
Cole	5-7 „	(model 1923)	Scripps-Booth 6	„	(model 1920)
Berliet	5-7 „	(new model)	Standard	„	(model 1921)
Hudson	5-7 „	(model 1923)	Essex	„	(model 1922)
Delage 6	5-7 „	(model 1923)			

The Auto Castle

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CONCERNING SIAM AND THE SIAMESE

The Progress Made By A Little Country With A Bright Future

BY H. WILSON HARRIS

Why Siam? Well, why not Siam? If Siam has never so far figured in this column, that, no doubt, is a misfortune for Siam, but it may in some ways be a misfortune for this column, too. And if every article must of necessity have its specific raison d'etre I venture to depose (1) that a man I once went to school with is now an official in the Siamese public service, and (2) that the Siamese representative at the League of Nations Assembly, an old Trinity man, is a regular attendant at a Cambridge lunch which two or three of us organise year by year during the Assembly sessions at Geneva.

In any case, there is enough intrinsic interest about Siam to justify a great deal more than I have any intention of writing about it here. It is, with the exception of Afghanistan, the only small State in Asia that still retains its independence. Korea has gone, Baluchistan has gone. Siam remains. Its native name Muang Thai, happens to signify "land of the free," and it fits in this case a good deal better than such optimistic nomenclature commonly does. Britain and France encompass it all round, Burmah and the Federated Malay States pressing in on it on two sides and French Indo-Chinese elsewhere. An infant often finds its rest a little disturbed with a massive adult reposing on either side, and Siam has suffered a good deal in the past. However, in 1896, France and Britain decided to guarantee the integrity of what was left of it, with the results that today it enjoys something the same security as a Belgium or a Switzerland.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER

For nearly 30 years, therefore, King Chulakungkorn, and after he was gathered to his fathers, his son, King Rama VI, have shared with the Mikado, the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Shah the honor of being the only independent monarchs east of the Persian Gulf. And a very interesting little country it is over which King Rama rules, with the assistance of his Cabinet and his Legislative Council. Not that it is so very small, as things go in Europe, with its area of nearly 200,000 square miles—more than twice the size of the United Kingdom—and its population of 9,000,000. A long neck at the southern part of the country runs down into the Malay Peninsula, and gives Siam a considerable seaboard, a fact which no doubt justifies the upkeep of a navy, the star feature of which is a British 35-knot destroyer, now re-christened the Phra Ruang.

This naval ardor, explicable enough in seas where piracy is still a paying industry, combined with a military zeal which requires every able-bodied man to serve two years with the colors, has run Siam's naval and military expenditure up to 25 percent of her total Budget. The purpose of these preparations is a little obscure, for Siam is completely surrounded by British and French territory, and it would not be very profitable to take arms against either of those countries, even if the occasion for such action arose. Here Siam would appear, to be following approved Western models a little more religiously than need be.

But in other respects Siam has followed Western models wisely. A good many countries with a lot to learn are too proud to learn it. Not so Siam. She has taken an American to advise her in foreign affairs, an Englishmen in judicial affairs, a Frenchman in matters of legislation, while the provincial gendarmerie is trained by Danish instructors. Who instructs the Boy Scouts I unfortunately do not know, but there are at present some 15,000 of them—a distinctly healthy sign. Equally so is the fact that football is going strong, in spite of a climate more appropriate in many respects to water-polo.

Siam has other distinctions than that. She has, for example, three articles in the Treaty of Versailles all to herself, for she declared war on Germany with the best of them, sent a motor ambulance transport contingent and an aviation corps to France, and signed the Treaties of Versailles and St. Germain between l'Etat Serbe-Croate-Slovene and Czechoslovakia. At the same time she became a member of the League of Nations, whose Assembly her representatives have attended regularly if unobtrusively ever since.

THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE

The country on all grounds deserves more study than most of us have time to give it. At the present moment it shows every promise of developing by its own voluntary efforts (efforts not indeed unassisted from without, but assisted by Siam's wise and deliberate choice) into a well-organised and well-educated state absorbing without being submerged by the best that the West has to give it. I do not mean for a moment that a result so desirable has been attained yet. Far from it. Siam as a whole can not be judged by its capital city, Bangkok. There is a considerable and fairly primitive population of Chinese origin in the north and east of the country. But reasonably high standards are now being set in most departments of life—Bangkok has its telephone service, its Pasteur Institute, its wireless station and its university—and it remains only to bring as large a proportion as may be of the population up to them.

One way to do that will be to improve the communications, particularly the railways, of which there are so far only about 1,500 miles in the country. To some extent, coastal shipping supplies the deficiency at the southren, or isthmus, end of the country. Extensions are, in fact, in progress, as they are in most other fields where Siam has seen the right thing to do, and started doing it. Altogether an oncoming and forward-looking little country, with a creditable present and a very hopeful future.

Rich Men And Their Hobbies

BY PADRAIC KING

Intimate biographies seem to be the order of the day. And how interesting are the sketches dealing with the almost personal details of the lives of America's great. It matters not whether the man be millionaire or street sweeper, he is bound to have a hobby. Hobbies always reveal the intensely human side of an individual.

John H. Patterson, founder of the National Cash Register Company, world renowned inventor and mechanical genius, and millionaire many times over, was one of the most daring and original spirits in the annals of American business. No big business leader in this country led a more fascinating life, for Patterson's brain seethed with quaint and unique ideas. He died a short time ago. Now for the first time the American people are being treated to a glimpse of the inside and personal life of a man, whose name will forever be associated with the titanic commercial accomplishments of Americans.

Samuel Crowther, Henry Ford's biographer, has written a life of Patterson.

And the most interesting chapter in the book is that which tells the story of Patterson's search for health, after he had broken down from business cares and worries at the age of 60. To bring his body back to normal, Patterson laid out his own methods, and in preparation therefor spent several months in the intense study of medicine. Then he proceeded to carry his plan into execution.

First he went on a prolonged fast to rid his system of all the aches, pains and impurities that had accumulated during his years of becoming a multi-millionaire. Hearing that there was an Italian of Venice, named Cornaro, who had lived well beyond the century mark through fasting and had written several treatles on the subject, Patterson immediately set out for the old Italian city to begin his cure.

For thirty-seven days he fasted, drinking but a small amount of water each day. Daily sun baths and mild exercises were indulged in. At the end of his fast, he felt he had sloughed off the worn out tissues of his system, and that there was a regeneration of new cells of life. The matter of diet he now settled. His food was strictly vegetarian, consisting chiefly of baked potatoes and toasted crusts of bread.

His next move was to convert his regenerated body into a powerful one.

He journeyed to London and contracted with Eugene Sandow, the strong man, to put him through the necessary training.

For months Patterson was a pupil of the strong man. Horseback riding was part of the treatment. He had to ride at least twenty-five miles daily. The remainder of the day was devoted to systematic exercise. Trainers were employed to rub him down several times a day.

In a year Patterson was back in America, a new man. He plunged into business in much the same way as he had done thirty years previously. But he had become a regular "crank" on health. His system was his own. He engaged a corps of medical advisers. He couldn't turn around without having a doctor at his side. Every day physicians would weigh him, take his temperature, test his blood pressure, and count his respiration. Even his food was weighed, and its caloric content determined with mathematical accuracy. On a chart all these details were registered.

He formulated his own diet. Meat was taboo. Vegetables, of which baked potatoes predominated, made up his daily diet. Toast dipped in olive oil constituted his breakfast. So particular was he about the olive oil, that he sent to Italy for a special brand, made in a district where the olives were supposed to be extra fine.

At 4 o'clock every morning he would arise, and take a horseback ride. Then he would have breakfast, and arrive at his factory gate before 7 o'clock. He would work an hour, then have a rubdown and go to bed. At the end of an hour he would get up and resume work. Then after an hour, he would go through the same program, and so on throughout the day.

So particular was the cash register magnate about the temperature of his baths, that he employed a doctor, who had no duty but preparing them for him. While he was in the bath, the medico stood by with watch in hand, so each bath would last a precise number of minutes.

His valet was in constant attendance on him about the office. Throughout the day he had to bring his master a glass of hot distilled water every half hour. Under pain of dismissal the valet was instructed to let nothing interfere with this half-hourly drinking rite.

He tried to emulate Napoleon, and cut down his sleep to five hours, but in this he failed.

It was always a moot question among the friends of Patterson whether his health schemes lengthened his span of life. His business intimates felt that he was in better physical shape before he began his health program than he was during his later years. Withal he lived to be 78, and was quite vigorous to the end.

In 1921, when he was 77, he suddenly developed a marked interest in the league of nations. He hied himself to Geneva, and spent day after day listening to the discussions of diplomats and pseudo-statesmen until he was reduced to a state of exhaustion.

He returned to America and died.

There would seem to be a moral in all of the foregoing. Have a hobby, but be careful about becoming a "crank." Cultivate moderation in all things.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

NO HECKLING

"Are you going on the stump next summer?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "any speech making from me will be done by radio, so that my audiences won't have a chance to talk back."—Washington Star.

SOMETHING ELSE AGAIN

We suppose President Coolidge occasionally looks back longingly to the quiet, humdrum days when the Boston policemen were on strike.—Ohio State Journal.

Frank Hitchcock Leads Johnson Campaign

Frank H Hitchcock

Frank Harris Hitchcock, Postmaster-General in President Taft's Cabinet and a Republican leader for years, has been selected by United States Senator Hiram Johnson to act as manager of the latter's campaign for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1924. Hitchcock managed Taft's campaign for the nomination in 1908, later managing the Republican campaign. He was chairman of the party's National Committee in 1908-1909 and managed Charles Evans Hughes's campaign for the nomination in 1916. He is now practicing law in New York City.

LIFE AND SCIENCE

Figuring coal at $10 a ton, Canada is now saving $27,000,000 with its present water-power development.

Policies to be paid as life insurance as a result of the Japanese earthquake will total $25,000,000.

There is nineteen times as much pollen in the upper strata of the air as near the ground.

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Small Profits

Quick Returns

Acting On This We Have

Reduced The Price

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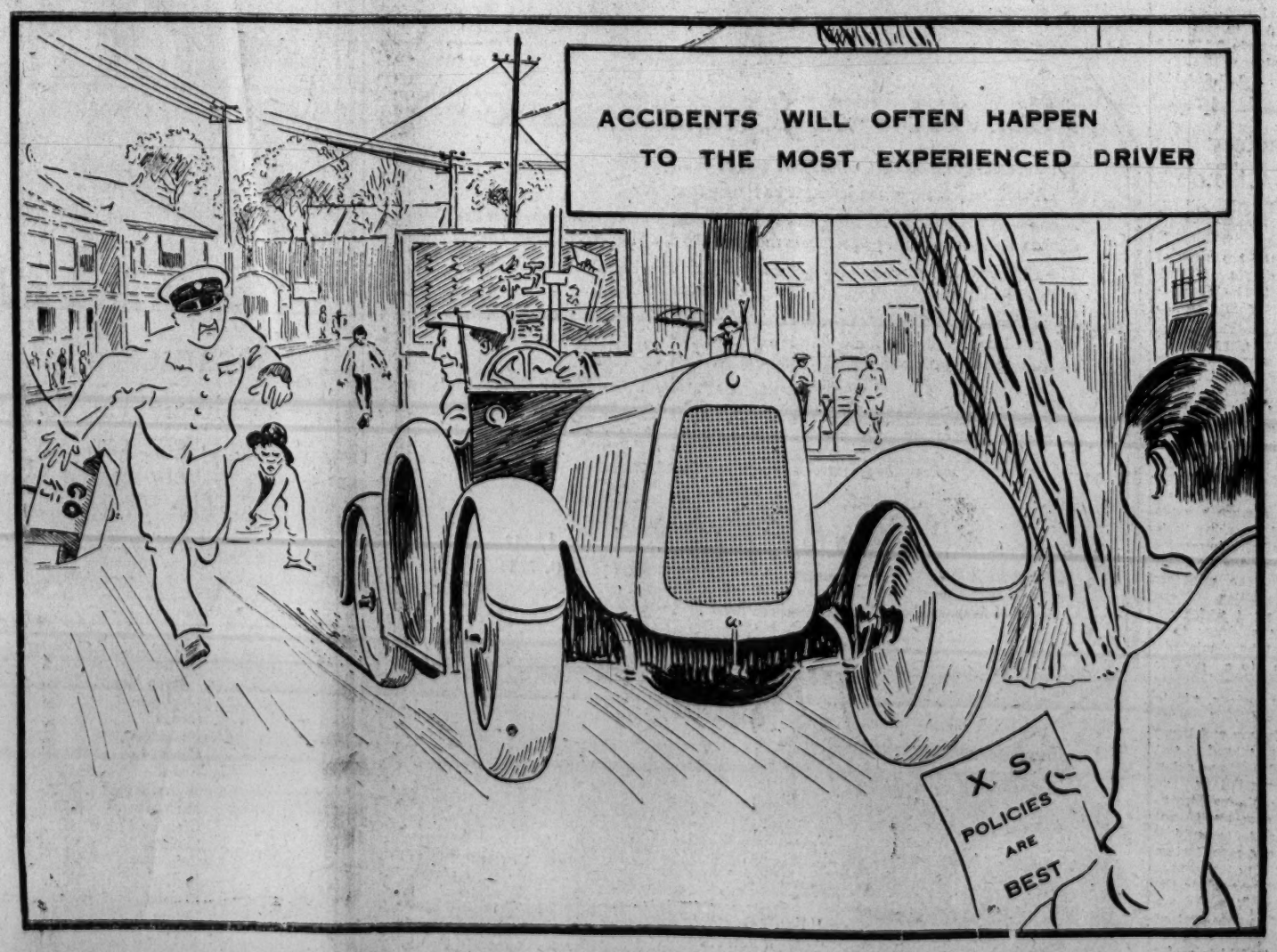

Fashion Section

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

Of Interest to Women

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1924

For the Outdoor Girl

SPORTS TOGS this season combine utility value with the graceful lines of street clothes. Tea time, which follows the tennis or golf match, has been responsible for this new idea.

Essentially, the lines of the outdoor attire designed for the first warm days are the same as those which we have already adopted for our street clothes. The boyish coat frock will be among the popular styles. And there will also be coat suits, two-piece frocks and the simple slip-on frock of one piece, with all unnecessary trimming abolished.

TRIPS to the country club will be in order with most women on the first Spring days. And to meet the demands of the sports affairs which usually end with the veranda tea, fashion has created some charming new costumes.

What at first appears to be a coat suit is in reality a two-piece frock. A scarf to match the material of which the tunic frock is made creates at the front the impression of a coat. At its ends there are seen two tucked pockets to match the tucked yoke of the frock beneath.

This season, one's sports costume may be of wool or silk. Broadcloth, in a colorful hue, is selected for the one-piece frock with pipings of contrasting cloth. On the skirt pocket four flaps meet at the center and are made decorative with tailored buttonholes through which round bone buttons are slipped Similar buttons trim the blouse front and serve as contrasting notes on the pointed cuffs of the short sleeves. A moire belt of rainbow hue encircles the waistline a little above the hips.

Stripes and plaids are in evidence among the new costumes. One sees them in silk fabrics and in the lovely mannish cloths. Here is a splendid frock of tub silk fashioned on the stylish straight-line silhouette and showing no trimming but its own striped silk turned to form angles. Note, if you please, the clever way in which the yoke has been formed by allowing stripes to run crosswise. Pocket tops, cuffs and girdle borrow the same idea and use it to advantage.

Those boyish jacket frocks which we have known in street costumes are now seen in sports silk. Two dainty models are pictured on this page. One shows a plain material, while the other is made beautiful with a blocked jacket and a pleated skirt of plain color. Unity of costume is found in the bands at the neckline and sleeve ends, which match the skirt in material and color.

While the essential lines of the plain jacket frock are similar, the trimming takes a slightly different line. A Peter Pan collar, from which a band extends down the blouse to effect a closing, is employed. Then there are cuffs to match this trimming and narrow bands placed at the sides of the blouse only, to form a mere semblance of waistline.

Small hats are the vogue to accompany the sports costumes. And here are a variety of attractive sports models, each interchangeable with the other costumes.

Tracks from Colony Club

Lace Favored For Evening Gowns

Chiffon Also Accentuates Charm In New Fashion For Late Hours; Sophistication Is Important Note; Pastel Shades Express Mode

BY AGNES CONVERSE

Having educated practically every woman who wears an evening gown that sophistication is the important note to be reflected in the waning hours of the twenty-four, having presented them with gowns inspired by the luxury of the Orient, gold tissues studded with jewels and semi-precious stones, having insisted that any tone more tender than red or a vivid green was insipid, that white or black should be covered with beads or metal embroidery, the designers of Paris present their spring evening gowns. Behold the new mental attitude!

Pastel shades express the mode, with chiffons and cream and tinted laces as the preferred materials. Marabou and ruffles obscure lines which might be too bold. Black lace poses over slips of each color or pale blue. The Spanish lady of mystery has slipped off the stage unnoticed, guiding her re-enforced grandiose skirts carefully between the scenery. All that is left of her influence are some bouffant frocks in net and a few in other materials. Not many in all. We are again ourselves.

However, this experience of aping periods not our own and women more subtle in the feminine arts has left us not quite so limited in our dress as before. After all, the ruffled gowns, the tinted laces and the pastel shaded chiffons bear the imprint of talented, sophisticated designing and madam of the present may be relied upon to wear them with just the right air.

Of course, with all this you will realise that there are exceptions to the rule. There are designers who have particular leanings to overelaboration and there are women who always demand something spectacular in their dress. Of them we are not speaking.

The sheath skirt, one might say, was rather striking, and the same thing may be attributed to the sensationally short skirt shown by a few of the designers, but on the whole one mght call the unduly curtailed flounces guache rather than sophisticated, and as to the sheath skirt it is in its present form quaint rather than otherwise.

Now, it is not to be supposed on the other extreme of the question that there is nothing of interest in these new gowns. If for no other reason than their radical departure from the gowns of last season they would be of especial note.

Paton model of Scotch plaid alpaca, the skirt cut in panels to reveal an underslip of white crepe de Chine. The collar and cuffs are of white organdie and the belt is black patent leather

CHINESE INFLUENCE SHOWS IN EMBROIDERY EFFECTS

The Chinese influence, so far as evening gowns are involved, shows in the coloring and in the design of the embroidery rather than in the line of the gowns. An exquisite white satin gown is embroidered in opalescent pailletes in a great dragon design, but the lines of the gown are neither Oriental nor otherwise, just simple with a wide scarf of white chiffon draped over the shoulders and one arm.

In describing the ruffled dress it is difficult to know where to begin. No one rule seems to apply either to their form or the manner in which they are applied. In width they range from the narrowest full rows of lace of chiffon to the flounce that is composed of one width gathered about the hips. Also they are straight pointed or scalloped. An apron consisting of several ruffles may be used or they may appear outlining the sheath or applied diagonally, giving a long skirt at one side and a very much shorter one at the other.

One quaint and very unusual dress has close rows of very narrow dyed lace used in bands about a full skrt, making the greater width of the silhouette around the ankles. The lace, darker in tone than the satin dress, has at first glance the appearance of bands of fur or marabou.

Cherult, who is one of the most insistent of the designers in showing the shortened skirt, uses shirred bands at the bottom. Premet for the same purpose employs ruffles several inches in width of chiffon or tulle. Beer's sheath gown, previously described, had three ruffles of tulle, each a little narrower than the other, outlining the deep curved line of the sheath skirt.

A decided tendency to give an outward flare at the very lower line of the silhouette is seen in many of the gowns shown in these collections. A few gowns both for afternoon as well as evening show a short apron effect in the front, with the back in most cases perfectly flat and unbroken in line. Not a few of these aprons are either in metal lace or chiffon and frequently either pointed or rounded at the lower edge.

METAL LACES USED COMBINED WITH CHIFFON

Metal laces are used in combination with chiffon or as entire tunics over a foundation of satin. It is characteristic of the mode that a dress of silver embroidered tissue should have an over drapery of white chiffon, very sheer, it is true, but just enough to tone the dress to the general trend. Black chiffon over slips or foundations of peach color, flesh or pale blue are another phase of the liking for things less obvious and bizarre.

Jean Patou uses black chiffon over blue, draping the shoulders with a second veiling in a black scarf fastened at one side of the shoulders and wound about the throat. Uneven points at the bottom of the skirt result from the flounce attached to the points at the lower edge of the tubular chemise of chiffon.

Jenny, with ever a way of her own, fashions many of her evening gowns in such a manner that a long panel of the material preserves the unbroken line at the back from neck to hem and this is done in one instance by attaching the panel to a cord fastened at each shoulder so that the rest of the gown may follow the usual decolletage line.

What with flounce, panel, diagonal line and points it is easily seen that the shortened skirt is softened with the uneveness of the line and the same indefiniteness pertains to the waist line, as shown in some of the gowns having a different material for waist and skirt, or an added one in tunic form above the hips. In these dresses, usually of satin above and lace or chiffon below, the material of the waist is casually draped about the hips, leaving one side lower than the other. Where the raised waistline appears it is usually indicated by the lines of trimming or in some manner suggested rather than sharply cut off. Madeleine and Madeleine use a decoration line in this manner to mark the directoire line, although in a few other houses the raised line is frankly employed.

WHITE SATIN AND PEARLS A FAVORITE OF LANVIN

One of Lanvin's most charming models for evening is a gown of white satin encrusted in pearls. As usual, the majority of the gowns shown at this house are youthful and a few are full skirted in period effects without actually belonging to any definite style. Possibly one should except a few of the long slender silhouette gowns with the low placed flounce suggesting the 1880 period.

That the vogue for chiffon is being accepted in this country for the summer evening is shown by the frocks worn at the Southern resorts. A yellow chiffon gown constructed with one layer over the other is worn with a shawl of the same yellow material, several shades being combined in the color scheme of the two garments.

Another shawl worn at the same Southern resort has a ruffle of wide gold lace very slightly gathered. In fact the shawl seems to be the accepted wrap for evening, for the graceful lines of the Spanish shawl have imposed other fashions in shawls upon us. For instance, instead of the embroidered shawl which indeed shows no waning of its popularity, one sees shawls of the beautiful printed chiffons. Perhaps the substituton is much a matter of cooler fabric. The edges of these shawls are either finished with lace or fringe. One particularly good-looking shawl has a fringe of dyed monkey fur.

SCARFS AND SHAWLS EQUALLY POPULAR

In connection with evening clothes one must not forget that scarfs are quite as popular as the shawls, although the purposes is slightly different. Usually the scarf is part of the design on the dress.

White caiffon is used for a long scarf which is fastened at one shoulder and hangs straight to display a border of silver lace gathered a trifle. The lace matched the front apron of the white chiffon frock, an apron shorter than usual being the width of the lace and even with the low waist line ending a few inches above the knees.

Other scarfs are entirely of lace either in metal thread or in the tint of the gown. Tulle scarfs are often seen wound about the throat, with no other relation to the dress than the matching color note. However, of all the scarfs the most individual one is usually found with a flounce of either the same sheer material or of lace.

STRAIGHT LINES MODIFIED IN AFTERNOON MODELS

Not the least interesting of the new models of the afternoon collections are the dresses and wraps that show the use of the circular flounce or pleating. This is one of the methods used to break the too straight line of utter simplicity.

Very unusual is its use in a three-quarter length coat with the flounce circular but cut in sharp points. Not by any means a line that a woman even a trifle under the average height should adopt. However, there are so many pitfalls yawning for the short or stout woman this season that she will have to tread carefully and select a new line only after careful thought. For the tall woman this line is undoubtedly very smart. The fact that the shorter woman cannot wear it only makes it more valuable to those who can.

A very unusual suit of beige cloth has an inset gilet of white broadcloth with V point at the neck and the traditional points below the low waist line. The jacket is straight to the hip line, where it is cut in points; below this comes the circular ruffle, the entire length of the jacket ending above the knees. The dress skirt is perfectly straight underneath this flaring line. Another new feature of this suit is the new high standing collay which, as the neck is designed to be worn open, appears at the back and over the shoulders, escaping the chin.

SOME STRIKING DESIGNS IN PRINTED DRESSES

The crepe de Chine and printed dresses are a law unto themselves and in these materials are found some of the more striking designs of the season. "Marie

(Continued on Page 3)

Lace And Embroidered Gown

Evening gowns are highly colored and richly embroidered with jewels this season.

The gown sketched above is carried out in beautiful platinum lace with jewel embroidery and the new scarf train.

I. Cantorovich
28 Broadway

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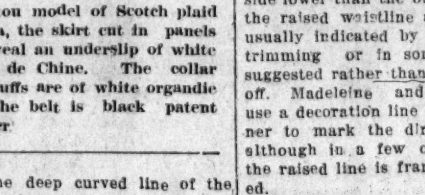

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Good Taste In Dressing

COLOR MATERIALS AND LINES FOR THE STOUT FIGURE

Having discussed the subject of the stout woman from a general viewpoint, and having given suggestions for the proper necklines, I now want to go into this subject further.

The next point for considerattion is the bust. My first warning is to watch your corset. It is logical that a corset with a high bust is inclined to push the bust up, or else to stick out in a ridge. There may be exceptions to this, but those exceptions are for your own corset-fitter to judge. If you are in any doubt, avoid such a corset. A brassiere is something that should be worn by every woman whose bust is at all inclined to be full. But the purpose of a brassiere should be not so much to compress the bust as to hold it firm.

The woman whose bust is large should have her frocks made with a straight line from that point, or in other words, she should select frocks that do not come in tightly at the waist, since such a style accentuates the bust size. As a lecturer I once heard on the subject of women's fashions, said: "Always use a straight line from the bulge."

If your bust "bulges" then, keep the dress as straight as possible from there. If your hips are too large have your straight line come from there. On the subject of lines in general, remember that straight up and down lines suggest slenderness. To illustrate, a stout woman should never wear dress or skirt in which the stripes run round. They should always go up and down.

And speaking of dress fabrics, there are one or two other points to be brought out. Avoid a material that has exceptionally large figures. Such a material is not for the stout woman. It is better, too, to keep away from exceedingly heavy or stiff dress material, for it will not fall softly, but is inclined to stand out from the figure.

Also, glossy and brilliant surfaces add to the size of the figure. Dull-surfaced fabrics are better.

I said to wear stripes that go up and down instead of around. But there is more to be said on this subject. Do not wear any material with a very broad stripe. The stripes should be quite fine, so that they have little color or line when viewed from a distance. Conspicuously figured materials not only attract attention to the size of the figure, but they also break it up, and make it seem even larger than it is.

Avoid a material with an exceptioncally large figure

When it comes to color it goes without saying that dark colors for clothes are the best. This is not only because they are less noticeable, but also because they make the figure seem less large. You have only to put a black stocking on one leg and a white on the other to see the truth of this statement. The leg with the black stocking will seem thinner than the one with the white hose.

All of which will show you that not only in the matter of corseting, and in the arrangement of lines need a stout woman mind her P's ad Q's, but that she also should give careful attention to the selection of the materials and colors that go into her frocks. She must be careful of the smallest detail.

Dorothy Stole

Tuesday.—The Use of Cosmetics

(Copyright by the Public Ledger Company.)

Fashion Notes

(*China Press Special*)

Organdie and lace will be very popular materials for frocks this summer. Lovely models are being shown at dress shows in Paris, London and New York and nearly all are worn with wide-brimmed picture hats. Instead of the usual sports coat which has hitherto accompanied summer frocks picturesque quilted coats of muslin padded with cotton wool and reminiscent of Dolly Vardon fashions are being shown. These coats are far more suited to dainty summer frocks.

THE RED PERIL

Red seems firmly established in the fashion world and certainly imperils all other color schemes. Dresses of flame, vermilion and a red magenta are worn. Lacquer red is confined mostly to dress trimmings and hats. Even covert coating, that sober material, is produced in a wonderful shade of raspberry red.

Scarlet kid makes the latest sunshade—which is cooler than it looks!

FEATHERS

Ostrich feathers are once again to the fore. They adorn many evening frocks and cloaks. A striking evening gown of lace had two huge pouffes of yellow ostrich feathers swung from long ribbons on the left side.

Feather boas—of a much daintier and long frond type than those of a generation ago—are dyed in every conceivable shade and are worn with smart frocks.

The cherubim tuft of ostrich poised at the back of the left shoulder is an innovation in evening dress fashions this season.

Parrot feathers are being used as trimming for gowns, and is a welcome change for those who have wearied of ostrich feathers.

NECK FASHIONS

More attention is being given to neck-wear nowadays.

The revival of tailored modes has smartened the appearance of women this spring and many have acquired quite an air of distinction by wearing dainty frilled jabots of linen or georgette.

No more shall velvet bands around the neck be associated with the "nice old ladies" for the neck is to be adorned this season with ribbon, tulle, feathers and flowers.

The straight across line at the base of the throat is smart but not becoming to all. Dress designers are giving more attention to the top of the dress and all kinds of ideas are being used to soften the neck outline. The scarf reigns supreme at present, but beautiful fringes of silk or lancer feather boas are also used.

HATS

Hats are still quite simple and shapes are small. Here and there a picture hat is encountered, but they are more suitable for summer days. The small hat is decidedly more useful these days. For motoring it is essential and at tea-dances nothing is more uncomfortable than a large hat.

Milliners are trying to make a change in millinery styles.

Finding the cloche too stationary a fashion for good trade the new movement in millinery is upwards, the only direction it could possibly go since women will not wear large shapes. Hats are growing taller every day. Trimmings also are extended. Cockades are perched high on the crown. Ribbon bows are placed so that they add ten inches to the hats height. Feathers are lavishly used—and always to give height.

LINEN FOR LITTLE ONES

Adorable linen dresses in the blue of a summer sky, pink, the color of strawberries and cream and buttercup yellow are being shown for the little ones.

Some of them have pleats at the sides and are trimmed with hand worked hemstitching; others are plainly piped with narrow bands and are set into a shaped yoke. These linen frocks are endless—with pockets and without pockets—with belts and without belts—long sleeves or short ones—but none so sweet as those embroidered in quaint designs of doggies, bears, tigers, lions and all the animals dear to a little kiddie's heart.

Afternoon dress of black crepe from Philippe et Gaston with appliqued motifs of cotton cretonne outlined with gold thread

Small Hats Continue To Show The Way

Black The Outstanding Color And Ribbon The Most Important Trimming On The Newest Version Of Cloche

Although both large and small hats mingle in the new collections of the leading modistes, the present mode seems to favor the latter and neglect the wide brimmed models. This is due to the unusually long life of the ubiquitous cloche, which has almost become a uniform with both the Parisienne and the American woman.

But the rounding crown and the mushroom brim of the cloche are giving way to other types of small hats, noteworthy among them being the small sailor and the tricorne, the latter a change of brim only, as the crown of this style hat also conforms to the head.

Then there are the many variations of the cloche, which seem to spring up overnight. The newest version is the small hat with up-turned brim which rolls up in front, at the side or in back.

Colors—Black is far and away the smartest chapeau shade, followed closely by combinations of black and white. At this moment the newest color note in Paris is poppy red, as vividly crimson as the flower itself. Combined with either black or dark blue it forms a striking combination. Other important colorings include the various tintings of brown, the wood shades and green.

Materials—Milan straw, taffeta, satin, moire, felt and crepe de Chine, used singly or in conjunction with each other, are the leading fabrics of the modiste. A slightly different note is sounded through the use of ribbons, both moire and grosgrain, as the material for the hat itself.

Trimmings—Greatest variety is offered in the way of ornamentation. Ribbon elaborates almost every type of hat. The tailored models stress buckles and ribbon bands as well as fobs. Embroidered monograms appear on drooping ribbon trimmings, while jeweled ones settle on the brims of upturned models.

The single white gardenia, the ribbon cockade, the embroidered motif and medallion all come in for their share of attention on the Easter bonnet. And last, but never least, comes the irrepressible scarf, this time appearing with the hat in a matching set.

Lace Favored For Evening Gowns

(Continued from Page 2)

Antoinette" is the name of delightful different frock of flowered crepe which incorporates some of the most charming details of the many new designs. It has a small fichu collar with very narrow ruffles about the edge and this is probably its principal right to its name, although the wide skirt, open in front over a petticoat, is also partially in the period. However, the line at which it is attached and the buttons at the front of the waist seem like a variation. The waist is almost straight, fastening in the center of the front with rather large buttons and cut so that it is longer over the hips than in the center, bringing the gathers of the skirt to a low waist line.

Odd but practical is a dress by one of the Paris designers. It is chiefly noticeable from its use of pleating on the long straight waist and the flounce of the pleating at the front. Panels of the pleating on the waist appear as if pulled through and under the wide low-placed girdle section. Also attractive in this model is the long line of very small buttons extending the entire length of the front and as a trimming on the long tight sleeves.

Very many of the figured crepe dresses are shown with a wrap, either a cape or a three-quarter length coat cut on the mandarin lines and lined with the same design as the dress. The cape is of course only used in the shorter lengths either to the waist line and seldom or never below the knees.

Tunic models in the figured crepes are of many and varied design. One that is especially good in the larger figured materials is straight almost to the knees, affording plenty of unbroken space for the afternoon display of the design. A circular flounce possibly bordered or bound with a narrow line of plain material leaves a few inches of skirt below. This is usually in the plain material.

A new manner with these crepe dresses is found in a straight rather circular or flaring cut from neck to hem, with the fullness caught at each side of the low waist line, possibly with a knot of ribbon. This treatment of the skirt gives all the fullness at the sides and is very quaint and not a little out of the ordinary.

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London's "Ideal Home Exhibition" Attracts Attention

A Village In A Ballroom

Thirteen full-sized completely furnished homes form this village which has just been built in a ball room—the largest ballroom in the world—that of Olympia.

Perhaps never before has such a big collection of perfectly finished houses been formed under glass. Each is designed entirely different from the other and if Olympia's great shell were to be stripped, these houses could be left as a monument of present day architecture.

These homes are not merely dream-houses. They are real business propositions—erected at prices that people pay for homes. A cosy bungalow cost £166—while an "Ideal Residence" built of orthodox materials—beams, panelled rooms and every convenience, cost only £1,400 to build.

Surrounding the village were exhibits that appeal to home lovers. Birds of all descriptions in lovely cages, champion fowls, ducks, Pekinese dogs and even live fish. Then there were exhibits giving new suggestions. A houseboat floating on a river and grassy banks beyond had a cunningly-equipped kitchen where clever devices for saving space and effort were shown to advantage. Holiday caravans, portable houses, new pastimes—all at their best—and adding to the joy of living. Exhibits of labor-saving appliances, food, photography, handicrafts, prove that "every day and in every way" the world improves.

House decoration is being brought to a standard where one can have beautiful rooms at little expense. Bold relief Anaglypta decoration is very effective when worked in colors and Linerusta wainscot oak is a very good substitute for oak panelling. One attractive bedroom had gold draperies in the form of leather painted over with gold paint.

"ENGLAND'S GLORIOUS GARDENS"

By the village, twelve gardens designed and carried out by leading landscape artists, showed the beauties of English gardens in Spring-Summer.

An old English walled-in garden had a lily pool and fountain with masses of mauve and yellow tulips on all sides. Then a pergola covered with laburnum and mauve wisteria finished a charming picture. A Carnation Garden had carnations of all sorts in different beds with an old English setting. A little Country Garden was devoted to violets brightened by an occasional Lily of the Valley or dwarf Iris.

Admist these old English gardens stood a Japanese hillside garden. This garden with miniature cascades, old Japanese stone and bronze lanterns, a bridge, tiny lake and tea-house, was surrounded by pines, peach and cherry blossom, wisteria and azaleas. Two bamboo trees stood gracefully at the bamboo gate and all in all, it was a replica of the real thing.

It is wonderful what the gardeners of this land have achieved Snow is falling, yet plants and trees, natives of other lands are seen in flower and in their full splendour!

Short, Straight Dresses Are Of Many Colors And Fabrics

Black And White Are The Leading Shades For Spring While Silk Alpaca Tops The Fabrics

New York, April 12.—At this time of the year the Easter costume becomes a matter of paramount importance to every woman who has even the slightest pretensions to being smartly dressed. The late Easter season has given ample opportunity for the new Paris styles to have been seen, adopted, adapted and discarded in the fashionable centers of this country, and even the most conservative woman can now acquire her spring wardrobe without fear of becoming demode or bizarre.

The scope of the springtime mode is wide, yet there are certain marked and definite differences which distinguish this year from its predecessors. To point out these changes and to indicate the accepted fashions for spring we have made a tabloid analysis of the outstanding characteristics of the new clothes. This particular article concerns the dress.

Silhouette—The silhouette of last season's dresses is fundamentally unchanged. It is simple, almost affectedly so, slim and straight. The straight line, usually short, is either unbroken or else interrupted by means of some of the details tabulated below.

Waistline—The entirely absent waistline distinguishes the most modish of the new frocks. However, the high and low line are decidedly en regle—the stronger trend being toward the latter. The high Directoire waist has not lived up to its early forecasts although exploited by prominent Paris designers. In a word, there are no confining dicta concerning the waistline save that it should never be exaggeratedly marked. High, low or invisible—all are acceptable.

Sleeves—Sleeves are what you will. Long, short, tight, flaring, all are sanctioned by the benevolent despotism of the mode. And many dresses are quite without any sleeves.

Skirts—Much of the elaboration of the current styles centers about the skirt, which is definitely shorter. Paris dictates a length reaching to fifteen inches from the ground, but a modified interpretation exists over here where the skirt is abbreviated at from ten to twelve inches off the ground.

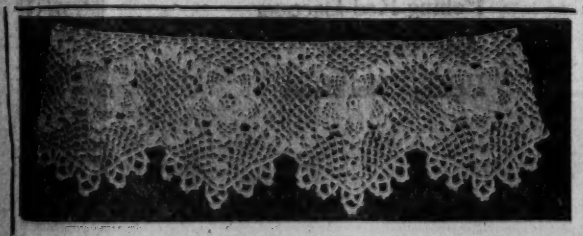
Details—Panels, flounces, tunics and godets are the popular methods of ornamenting the simple silhouette. These trimmings are concentrated at the front of the skirt, leaving the back plain and quite flat. Pleats are universal, and the scarf, an almost inalienable accessory, is often cut in one with the costume.

Colors—White, black and the two combined are the outstanding shades of the season. Navy blue and white, red and white, red and black, beige and black, black with colored embroidery, navy blue, jade green and greens in the almond and chartreuse shades, lacquer red, banana yellow, powder blue, mauve, beige and the various shades of brown are among other leading colors. As usual, the vivid hues and combinations prevail for the evening, while the more conservative shades are seen in informal dress. Woolen plaids

Renee tube dress of navy blue reps trimmed with narrow stitched bands of the reps, blue cloth buttons and two lace jabots in a lighter shade of blue

are favored for sports and plaid silks are important in afternoon costumes.

Fabrics—Silk alpaca shows the way over an almost incredible range of materials, which includes supple crepes, satins, artificial silks and various laces. Silks are plain and printed—crepe de Chine, satin and crepe Romain lead the staples, while printed georgettes and novelty crepes predominate in the fanciful fabrics. Among the woolens, reps, kasha, cashmere and serge are important.



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Pagan Jewelry Dominates The Spring Mode

Colorful Gems In Barbaric Shapes And Colors Contrast With The Severity Of The Mannish Tailleur

Spring jewelry will piquantly contrast with the severe masculinity of the tailleur. The mannish tailored suit around which much interest has centered will undoubtedly be one of the features of the Fashion parade, and to relieve this procession of trig, dark-suited femininity colorful accessories, and in particular colorful jewelry, are demanded.

The rich barbaric type of jewelry is now displayed by women of fashion, according to Cartier, who shows bracelets of red gold set with emeralds, diamonds and onyx, and so-called "slave" bracelets of heavy chain links in unique designs. The flexible setting, so long the reigning favorite, seems to have given way, at least temporarily, to the solid bangle type of bracelet. As many as six of these are sometimes worn on the wrist, hanging loosely.

It is strange that at this stage of modern life, where the freedom of woman is expressed not only in her actions but in the borrowing of the superficial aspects of men's garments, there should be, at the same time, a wave of popularity for jewelry of a barbaric nature, almost a "throwback" to the days when women were slaves to men. Red gold appears again in jewelry, and the precious colored gems, emeralds and rubies encoroach upon the black and white of onyx and diamonds. Bangles, girdles, hatpins as gorgeous as the jewels of an Eastern potentate, are worn by the women of this hemisphere.

And, after all, this is not so strange. Fashion, working through the various mediums of costume, jewelry and headdress, balances itself and when the pendulum swings too far in costume toward a severe masculinity of line it is counterbalanced by an extravagance of jewelry.

The fob, or "Regence," watch has come into its own as an accessory for the tailleur. Of onyx bordered with diamonds it is worn either in a small upper pocket or in the pocket of the inner vest. There are also fob ornaments for the same purpose, simulating watches.

An engaging novelty which is a development of the fob watch is the seal watch worn around the neck on a long black cord or narrow jeweled chain. This is in the form of a seal with the face of the watch underneath and is turned up when the wearer desires to know the time. These costly trifles combine onyx, diamonds and rubies.

Another instance of a way in which jewelry complements the mode is in the use of jeweled ornaments on the small, dark hat which is the fitting accompaniment of the masculine tailleur. On these the originality of both milliner and jeweler meet happily. There are jeweled buckles and fob ornaments, usually in diamonds. The jeweled hatpin, worn in front of the hat crown, is another recent innovation. This is shown in onyx and diamonds with red gold.

The slipper which completes the tailored mode is again feminised by a buckle, sometimes jeweled. A quaint conceit is the use of the initials in diamonds, either placed at the front of the shoe or slightly to the side.

The light equipment which mademoiselle carries with her for incidental repairs and for the pursuit of Lady Nicotine is an essential part of the costume. Following the principle of simplicity in costume and ornamentation in accessories, these vanity and cigarette cases are extremely elaborate. They are developed in gold and enamel set with diamond monograms and also in silk with jeweled monograms. They oblong or oval in form and of them are equipped with necessities on the side and ing luxuries on the other.

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Hip-Length Jackets, Severe Skirts And Conservative Trimmings Mark New Suits

The tailored suit is clearly one of the most important developments of the springtime mode. In Paris its vogue has been tremendous; and while it will undoubtedly not attain such popularity on these shores, its reception has nevertheless been quite enthusiastic.

Silhouette—Trim is the adjective which describes the outline of the suit, and it corresponds to the straight, short and simple one of the dress. Coats feature straight lines in box effects and skirts are equally severe.

The Jacket—Jackets are usually short and frequently in bolero form, although an exception is Cheruit, who shows long, straight jackets in masculine effect. Hip length jackets which fit the figure snugly are either straight box affairs or else are slightly fitted at the waistline. A smart touch is given by means of a capelet which is attached at the back of the jacket. Belts are of every variety. Some reach all the way around the coat, others stretch only across the back, while a large porportion of suits are entirely beltless. Generally a note of boyish simlicity characterises the jacket.

The Skirt—The skirt is always severe, even when, as in the Drecoll model on today's page, it is not entirely simple. Shortness, too, more pronounced than in the dress, is an abiding characteristic of this part of the suit. The rigidly straight lines of the skirt are invariably unbroken.

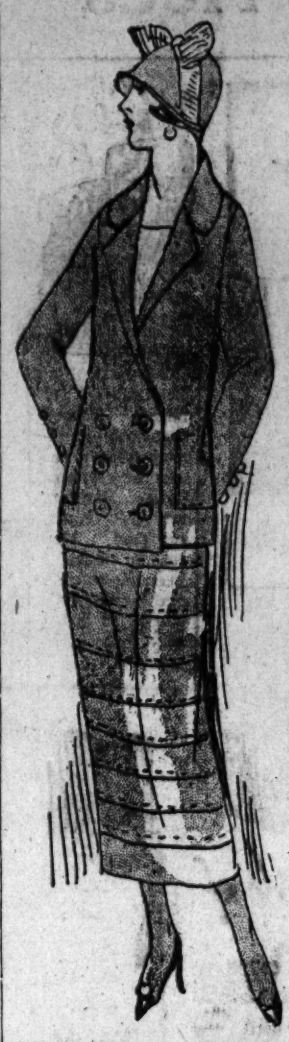
Trimmings—The dominant type of trimming is conservative and harmonises with the fabric of the suit. Fine black silk, called tailor's braid, binds the edges of suit coats and is inlaid under inverted pleats. Or a tailleur of whipcord en bayadere may have a self trimming of the material, but in this instance the cords will run vertically. The idea is never to disturb the severity of the costume through a glaringly contrasted trimming.

For the neckline either the scarf cut in one with the jacket or the tailored collar is invariable. An occasional inverted pleat appears at the back of the coat.

Color and Fabric—Black alpaca, blue and black serge, dark woolens in checked and striped patterns, navy and black reps and tan, gray and green covert cloths are the outstanding materials for both the suit and its trimmings.

The Ensemble Suit—The ensemble is a two-piece model consisting of dress and coat instead of the usual combination of skirt and jacket. It is one of the most important manifestations of the new Paris fashions. The coat, short or three-quarters length, frequently has a lining which is of the same material as the dress. Therein lies the ensemble touch.

In summation, while the vogue of the suit on this side of the Atlantic has fallen short of the expectations of its most ardent adherents, it is notwithstanding an essential part of the spring wardrobe. Always smart and lending an undeniable chic to its wearer, it will probably be another season ere its popularity reaches the crest.



Double-breasted suit of graygreen covert cloth from Drecoll, the jacket giving the impression of being cut in bolero form. The skirt is a succession of stitched bands

A Topnotch Finish For The Electric Lamp

Finials In Many Guises; Odds And Ends Of Attractive Things For The House Seen In The Shops

No electrical lamp for table or floor is complete these days without the jolly little piece which screws on the topmost part to hold the shade firmly in place—the finial. A little brass or cast iron knob used to suffice to cover up the rough end of the lamp's central iron rod, but now a finishing piece in the character of the lamp is used. The glass and jade tops from mandarin hats make excellent ones; these are round balls mounted on a metal fitting. Fine ones in crystal and imitation crystal, cut glass colored glass, Woo dog patterns and all kinds of glass in character with the base of the lamp or the color and style of the shade are to be had at little expense. They screw easily into place without any trouble.

On a tall floor lamp, the base of which was beautifully wrought iron and the shade heavy parchment, with a design suggestive of waves and as oldtime gallen the finial was a brass ship with full sails. Handsome Chinese jars with Oriental brocade shades were finished with a finial of Chinese glass, a Woo dog or other Oriental piece. Quaint, oldtime alabaster and glass oil lamps are being used for electrical lamps with fine effect. Their finials are glass of the same color as the base, or in a note to contrast with the lamp shade.

CRYSTAL FRAMES FOR MIRRORS

In the same shops mirrors are shown framed in crystal, carved in designs to go with the Italian and Spanish tables over which they are to be hung. Glass of dark blue, amber and black is also used as mirror frames. These we saw in the shops which used to proudly display the elaborate gilt-framed "looking glasses." The marble top tables with their wrought iron supports are particularly effective, used with these mirrors in rooms of Italian furnishings.

Peasant ware in china and pottery still holds the favorite place. Italian landscape ware is particularly amusing and gay for summer use or any informal occasions. Pastoral scenes in both French and Italian ware are shown in new colors and new designs on plates, tea sets and assorted sizes of plates for many occasions.

SEASHELL CHINA

A very fragile, lovely Irish Belleck seashell china is shown in one shop in cups shaped like the shells, iridescent and pearly, as frail and light as the cockleshells from which the princess drank. (See Hans Andersen!) In sturdy contrast there was an English breakfast set of white china, with bright blue bands around the cups, plates and other pieces, and, wherever there was need of a knob (as on the sugarbowl, the marmalade jar the toast plate cover) a pink rosebud wrought in cunning style to give a bit of summer cheer the year around.

FOR CHEERFUL DESKS

Inkpots for the desk these days go back to Mme. Pompadour for inspiration. They are made of French china in Dresden patterns, and contain besides the little well for ink a place for the quill, one for the sealing wax and another space for a pencil. Very ribald inkpots are dusky caliphs in voluminous bloomers and turbans. The feather in the turban is the quill, and when the black fellow's head comes off his inky innards are disclosed. Cheering for the desk to a solemn room!

F. R. B.

Attractive Gown

Romaine imperial in begonia pink is used for the gown sketched above.

Pale torquoise and coral beads are used in the embroidery. Brown marabout provides a modish finish to the skirt.

DAY and NIGHT

Still Working Two Shifts, Day and Night Making Sir. Wm. Crookes O.I.C.

Nestle & Lanoil Wave

What the New Style Nestle and Lanoil hair wave means to you. Wonderful Improvement recently perfected by Nestle have eliminated once and for all the risks of old style permanent waving, the risk of the hair becoming brittle or frizzy

Nestle and Lanoil Wave can now produce a wide, deep wave in every case and rendered not only naturally but full of life and lustre.

M. PAUL
Specialist
36 Nanking Road

Silco

The Ideal Material
For Summer Pyjamas

Silk and Cotton Mixture

88 Cts. per yard

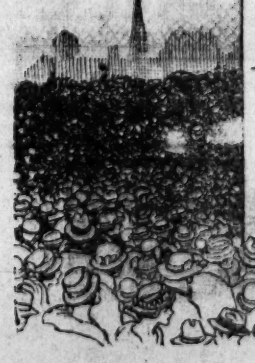
Drapery Dept.

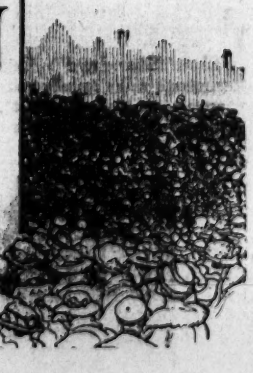
Weeks & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai——Hankow

From Monday, the 12th May, and during the Summer months, this Store will close at 5 p.m.

CROWD ATTRACTING SPECIALS





at

Wing On Company, Ltd.

Summer Show Sale

have saved many dollars for others, why can't we save for you. Come in to-day and investigate our most reasonable prices on all goods

Highest Quality Goods — Lowest Possible Prices — Smart & Prompt Service

Wing On Company, Ltd.

Universal Providers

WHITEAWAYS' FURNISHING VALUES

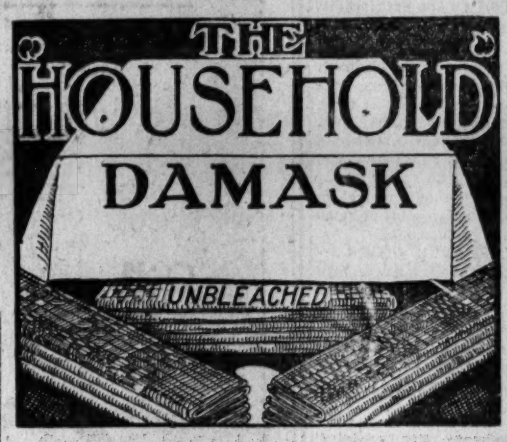
2nd Floor Up
Tel. C. 1484

Combining Quality and Low Prices

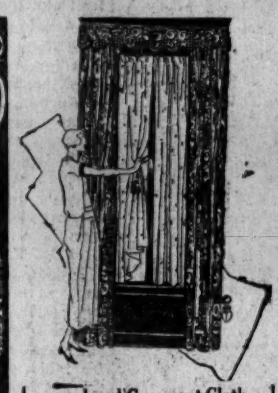
2nd Floor Up
Tel. C. 1484

The "Windsor" Cretonne. Good value in English printed Cretonne, full range of Colourings, design as above, 29 inches wide **75** cts. yard

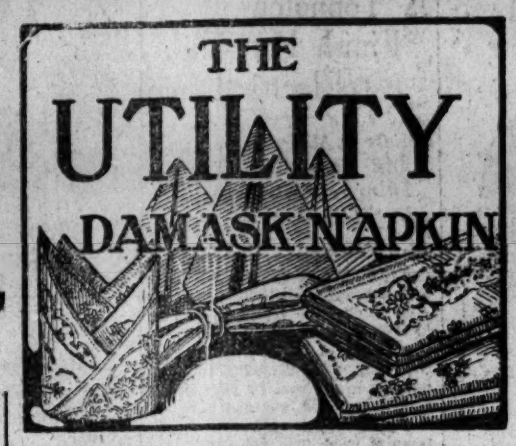
Loose Furniture Covers. We guarantee fit and finish to all our loose covers, and workmanship of the best, but the chief factor is the lowness of our prices. Give us a trial order, estimates and samples submitted.



The "Household" Damask. Heavy and good wearing cloth will bleach white quickly, about 52 inches wide, price **$1.25** yard



Bordered Casement Cloth On Cream or Putey grounds with neat stencelled border design of lattice with roses. 50 inches wide **$1.25** yd.



The "Utility" Napkin Is a marvel of value, is all pure bleached, linen finished, size about 20 x 20 inches, price **$4.50** per dozen.

New delivery of English Printed Cretonnes extremely at low prices eminently suitable for loose furniture covers, drapes, cushions, etc., eto. In design of westeria clusters or effective sylyan effects. 31 inches wide Price **$1.75** yard.

The "Windsor" Cretonne design exact to illustration in range of new art colourings, 28 inches wide price **75** cts. yard.

New shipment of Real English Embroidered Bedspreads for full size double beds in allover floral design, 90 x 100" Price **$13.50** each

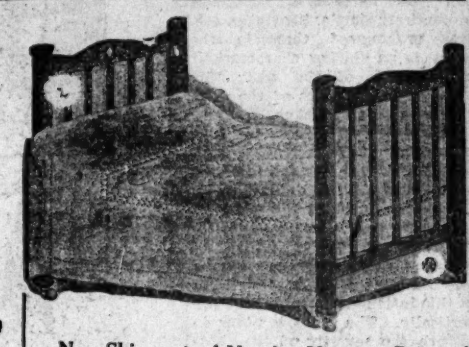
Typed Tea Cloths. Real all Linen, sizes about 20 x 30 inches

Price **$7.50** per dozen

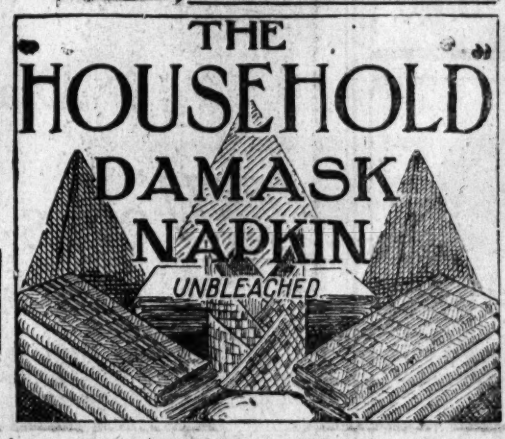
Nottingham Lace Curtains, in the popular "Economic" Shape in pretty designs, curtain and valance woven in one piece about 3½yd. Price **$5.95** pair

Kitchen Towels in heavy twill weave with neat Red Border typed Kitchen or Pantry, 23 x 29 inches.

Price **$7.95** dozen



New Shipment of Novelty Nursery Printed Bedspreads in three charming designs size about 42 by 63 inches.
Price **$6.50** each



The "Household" Damask Napkins, strong heavy specially suitable for hotels, restuarants and institutions is easily bleached size about 22 x 22 Price **$3.95** per dozen

Linen Finished Sheets made up from specially heavy yarns that give maximum wear are all pure bleached hemmed ready.

Size inch	Price pair	Size inch	Price pair
54 x 90	$ 9.50	63 x 90	10.50
70 x 90	11.50	70 x 99	12.50
70 x 108	14.50	80 x 108	15.50

The "Whitelaw" Bed Sheets. The last word in value, are all pure bleached and hemmed ready for use size 54x90" price **$4.75** pair

The "Whitelaw" Pillow Case full size 20 x 30 " made up from pure bleached Calico, with button fastening. Price **55** cts. each

Superior quality heavy hemstitched Cotton Pillow Cases size about 20 x 30 " Price **$2.50** each

Check Tea or Glass Towelling in blue or pink Check 23 inch wide

Price **55** cts. each

The "Standard" Casement Cloth is supreme value equally suitable for drapes, loose covers, cushion covers etc. etc, is self dyed in a full range of popular shades. 50" wide price **$1.00** yd. 30" wide price 75 cts. yd:

"Selvyt" Cloths, The world renowned polishing cloth will wash like new superior to all others.

Size 11 x 11"	Price $0.65
14 x 14"	0.85
14 x 17"	0.95
17 x 21"	1.25
Double Selvyt 21 x 21"	2.25

Chamoisette Dusters. New delivery in self fawn shade in Blue or Pink border.
Price **$4.95** per dozen

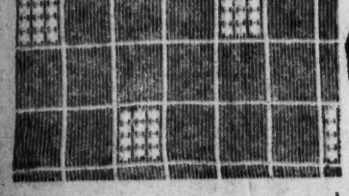
Check Cotton Dusters in Blue or Pink Check.
Price **$3.95** per dozen

The "Whitelaw" Mosquito Net made up from our standard netting with strong calico top and hem, taped ready for single bed size 6½ x 3 feet. Price ***$9.50*** each

Pure Bleached Fine Woven Huck, towelling about 15" price **90** cts. yd.

Real All Linen Huck Towelling Bleached about 22" wide **$1.25** yd.

Exceptional Value in Kapoc Filled Cushions covered in best Sundour printed cretonne 19 x 19
Price **$1.95** each

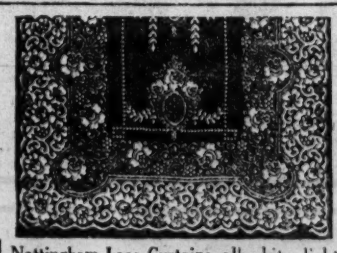


Fadeless Curtain Net in self dyed shades design as above 50" wide. Price **$1.95** yd.

Lace edging to tone Price **$1.25** Dox yds.

Real English Printed Tea Cloths in ground of White, conventional designs, size about 44" price **$3.25** eh.

Printed Tea Cloths on effective Jaspe ground size about 50 x 50" price **$5,95** each.

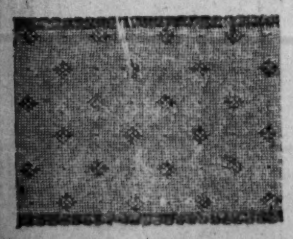


Nottingham Lace Curtains, all white, light lacey effect size about 60 inch wide x 3½ yds. long Price **$19.50** pair

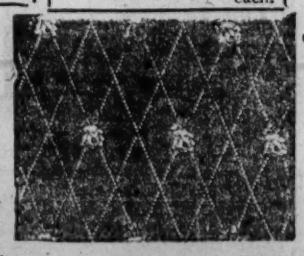
For the Traveller!
The "Wonder" Travelling Rug
Price **$5.00** each
Size 54 by 74 ins.
Absolutely unrivalled value

Super Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains in Ivory shades only, suitable for Drawing Room about
About 3½yds. long Price **$29.50** pair
About 4 „ „ „ 35 50 „

Embroidered Tea Cloths, Hemstitched and embroidered
36 x 36" $3.25
45 x 45" $5.50



Fancy Filet Curtain net in neat trellis design Ivory shade only
42 ins. wide price **$1.25**
50 „ „ „ **1.50** yd.



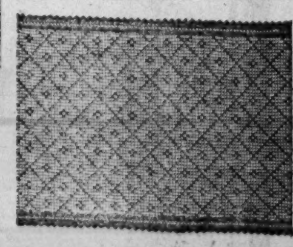
Madras Muslin the most effective for screens at the price with plain edge large range of small design specially suitable for tight screens. 50" wide Price **$1.95** yd.

Angora Table Covers in Crimson Myrtle, Peacock gold with strong knotted fringe.
Size 54 by 54"
Price **$22.50** each

Fringed Damask Table Covers in Red and White and Blue Red, assorted designs.
Sizes 60 x 60" 60 x 70" 60 x 90"
Prices **$4.50** 5.50 6.50 each

Plain Scrim Net for Dainty Curtains unrivalled, fine close woven mesh, light Ecru shade

36 inches wide	price	*$1.15* yd.
45 „	„	*$1.50* „
50 „	„	*$1.75* „
70 „	„	*$1.95* „



Plain English Filet net in White or Ivory shade about 40" $1.25 yd. 50" $1.95

Super fine filet net Ivory shade only 52 inches.
Price $2.95 yard

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH — "WAYLOO CORNER" — NO CREDIT

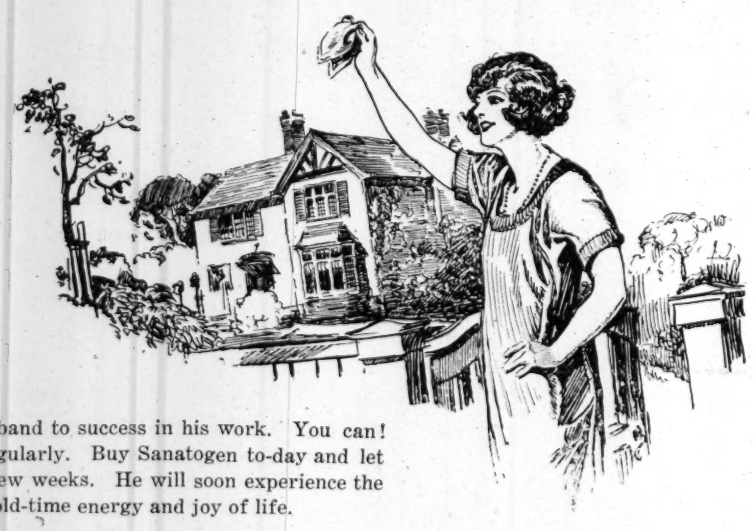
NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

DO YOU BELIEVE IN SIGNS?

Photos by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

TUCK KONG YUNG
CURIOUS AND TADE AGATES
YUE CHONG ZIANG
MANUFACTURE GOLDBAMBOO CLUB
FISH TEETH MOOCHUE WHOLESALE
SHI CHONG CURIOSITY & Co.
DEALERIN CARVINGS PAINTINGS JADES GEMS & CURIOSITIES
ZUE SHING & Co.
MOTOR CAR REPAIR COMPANY.
Repairing all Kind of Motor Cars boats, Cycles & Machines etc.
Engineer Woolinsen. He hnd been to Years Experience From

The Home Depends Upon Health



The Happiness of the Home depends upon the Health of the Husband. Insurance will protect you against loss of your present property, but Sanatogen will do much more. It will enable your husband to keep his health and earning powers, to improve his position, to get more and enjoy it more. SANATOGEN will strengthen his nerve and brain, giving him a splendid reserve of vitality and endurance.

Do not think that you cannot help your husband to success in his work. You can! If you see to it that he takes Sanatogen regularly. Buy Sanatogen to-day and let your husband take it with his meals for a few weeks. He will soon experience the beneficial effects and quickly recover all his old-time energy and joy of life.

More than 24,000 Physicians have enthusiastically recommended Sanatogen for its health-building and rejuvenating power.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Pictorial Section

The China Press.

陰曆四月初八日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1924. 陽曆五月十一號

中國 PICTURESQUE CHINA 風景

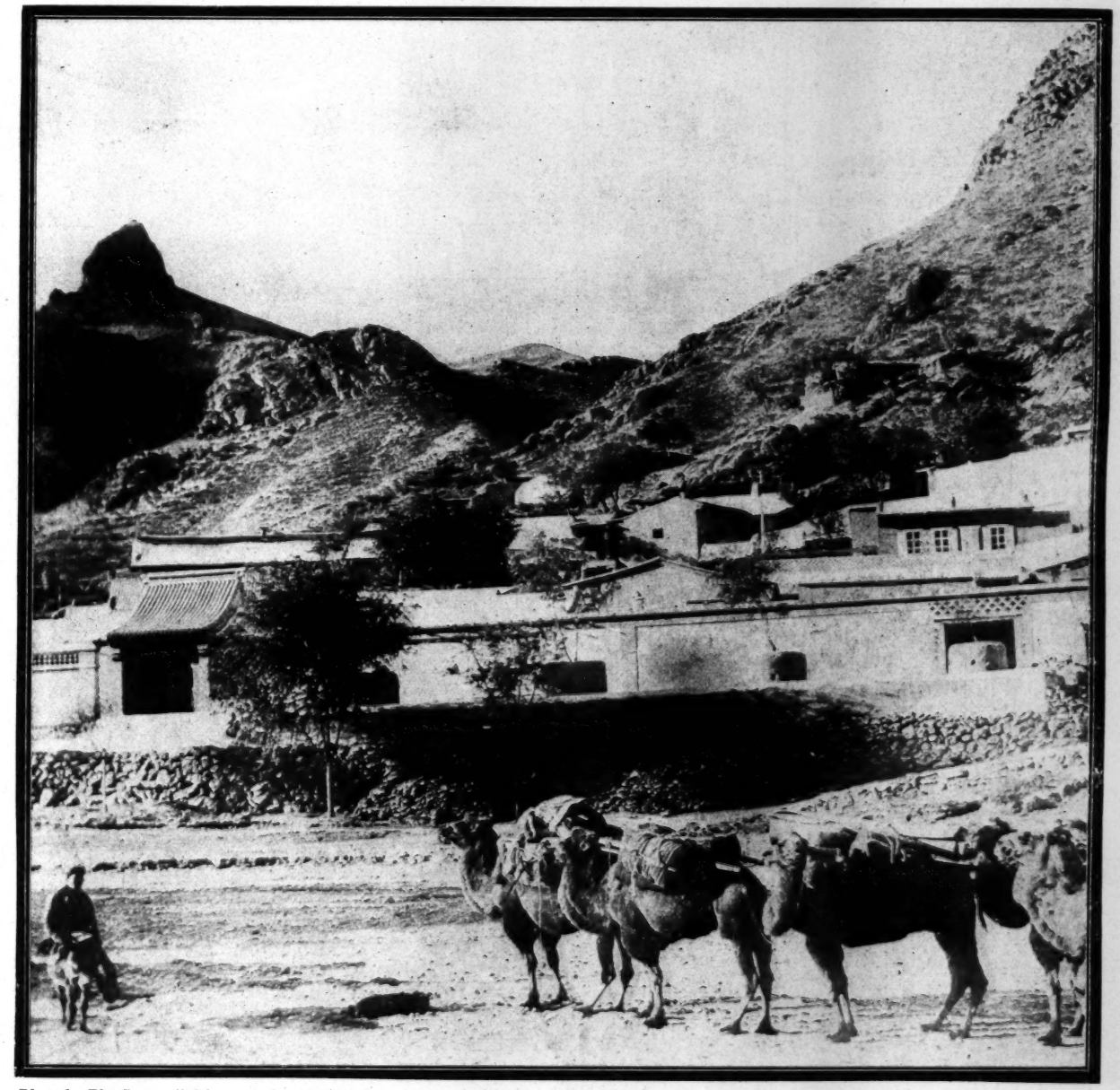


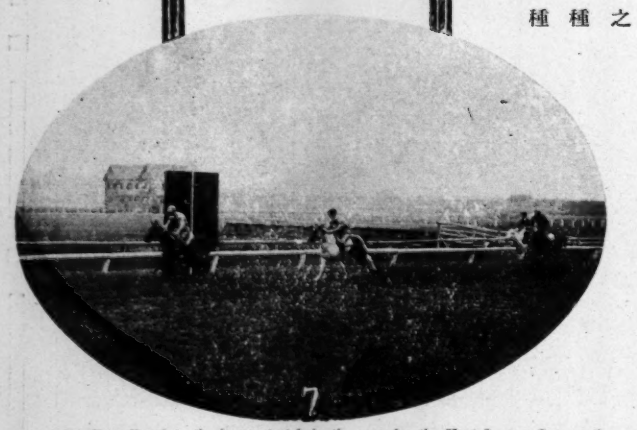
Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

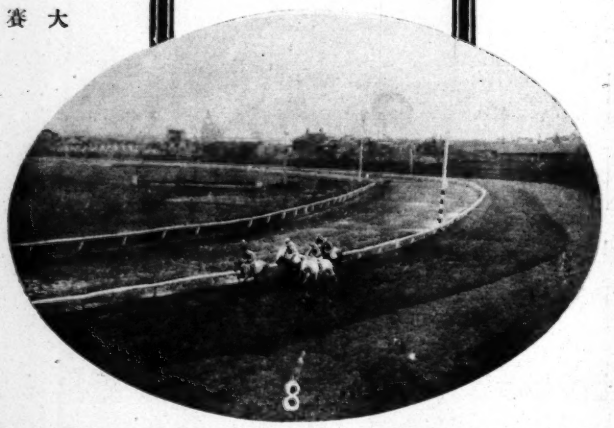
張家口至庫倫之路

ONE OF THE PICTURESQUE SPOTS ALONG THE ROAD FROM KALGAN TO URGA.

SCENES FROM THE SPRING RACES.

上海春季大賽馬之種種





(1) Rounding into the home stretch in the race for the Hart Legacy Cup on the opening day. Mr. Henry Morriss's Henryfield, Mr. Heard up, won the event in convincing fashion from Mr. Harry White's St. Pauls, ridden by Mr. Patterson, by two lengths, with Mr. Toeg's Archer, Mr. Crokam's mount, several lengths behind in third place. (2) Mr. Patterson being led in on St. Pauls at the finish of the race for the Hart Legacy Cup, which he lost to Henryfield. (3) Messrs. Potts & Hayim's Harvest King was no match for King's Cross, the winner of many a mafoo's race: Harvest King, Mr. Hill up, is seen here being led in at the conclusion of the one-sided race for the Cathay Cup. Englefield was second. The rest of the field were hopelessly out of the running. (4) A group of fair ones absorbed in the occupation of picking out the winners. From the expression on their faces, it would seem that they have been successful in their efforts—or nearly so. (5) Mr. Liddell's Ravenscroft (Mr. Brand up) winner of the Eclipse Stakes. (6) Mr. Dallas's mount Borderland, lost the Eclipse Stakes to Ravenscroft by the narrow margin of half a length. Mr. Day, the pony's owner, nevertheless keeps smiling as he leads in the plucky young jockey. (7) The slow going on the opening day of the Spring Meeting is well illustrated in the above picture, which shows the finish of the race for the Hart Legacy Cup. Henryfield won by two lengths from St. Pauls, the latter winning second position as he liked by many lengths. (8) The field bunched together in the race for the Cathay Cup.

MR. E. F. FASTINGS.

Who achieved the distinction of defeating Mr. H. W. Stevenson, ex-billiard champion of the world, at the Town Hall last Saturday night, May 3, by 800 points to 623, thus succeeding where the redoubtable Porter and Johnson had failed. It was noticeable that Stevenson was distinctly out of form, nevertheless the winner deserves praise for the manner in which he acquitted himself, taking advantage of every possible opening.

戰幽政市在六期星前於君丁使勿
敗昔日昔界世子大王史丁文生君

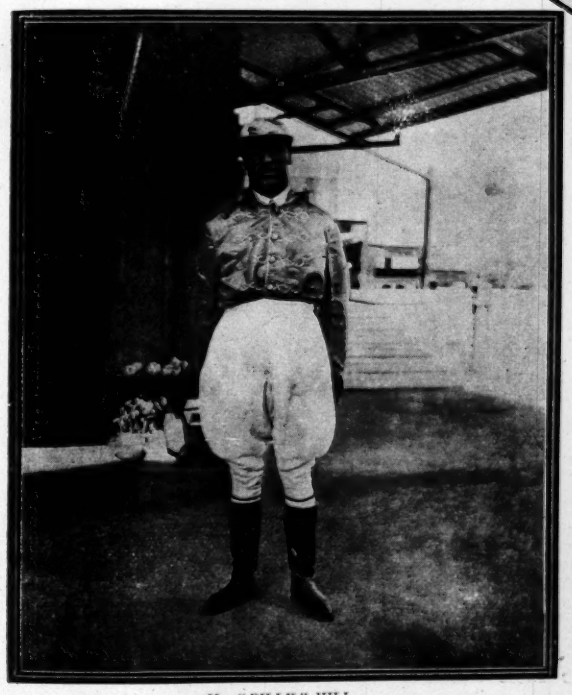
MME. XENIA MAKLETZOVA.

Of the Russian Imperial Ballet and the New York Metropolitan Theater, who will give her farewell ballet performance before leaving for America at the Lyceum Theater on Saturday, May 17. Mme. Makletzeva is reputed to be second only to the celebrated Anna Pavlova.

MR. M. J. HERBSCHLEB.

General Manager of the Netherland Trading Society on the Bund, which celebrated its centenary recently. Mr. Herbschleb was the recipient of the Fourth Class Order of the Excellent Crop conferred on him by the Chinese Government as a mark of appreciation for his labors on the Tarif Commission that sat here last year. The Dutch community in Shanghai, on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of the Netherlands Trading Society, presented Mr. Herbschleb with a silver inkstand, while the Chinese Chamber of Commerce sent the Bank a silk scroll inscribed with suitable words of congratulation. Mr. Herbschleb has been in Shanghai for four years, and was in Java before coming out to Shanghai. He was in charge of the Bank in Hongkong in 1915 to 1917. He thus has some ten years' wide experience as a banker.

和蘭銀行經理吼君



MR. "BILLY" HILL.

One of the crack jockeys of Shanghai who has piloted the equine representatives of many a stable to victory in Shanghai and Kiangwan, and who is leaving for good on the "Empress of Asia" to-day on his way home to England. Mr. Hill has been 22 years in Shanghai, half of that period being spent in association with Arnhold Brothers. Billy's familiar "monkey crouch" will be missed on the local turf, and the best wishes of a host of friends go with him.

上海最負盛名之騎師海面君今日乘亞四亞皇后同國

MR. FOO SIAO-EN.

Managing Director of the Commercial Bank of China on the Bund. He was decorated with the Order of the Chiao-ho many years ago by the Chinese Government, and with the Dragon Medal of the Fungfu. He has been associated with the Commercial Bank for many years, having been in Shanghai for nearly 36 years. He is also a Director of the Ningpo Commercial Bank and of the Chung Wah Bank and many other industrial concerns.

傅筱菴先生

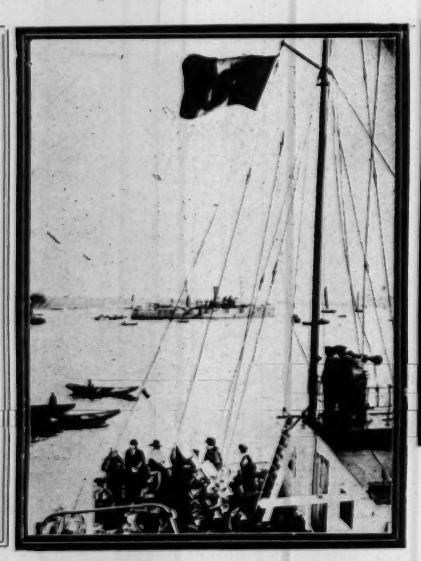
少奶奶的扇子

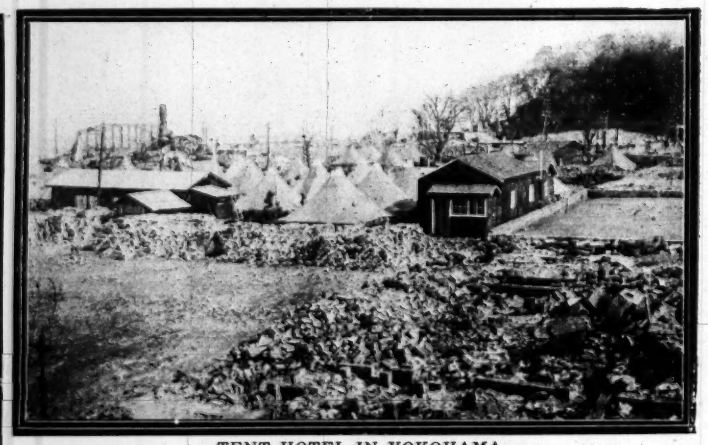
OSCAR WILDE IN CHINESE.

"Lady Windermere's Fan," one of the best known plays of Oscar Wilde, is being produced for the first time in Chinese by the Shanghai Stage Society, of which Mr. Shen Hung is Director. The above is a scene from Act II, in which the young lady on the right ejaculates: "Yes, mamma."

寓意在國旗贈典禮之時砲意係混

A scene taken when Italian residents of Shanghai presented a war flag to the Italian gunboat Carlotto. Present, in the foreground, were the Italian Minister to Peking, Commander di Rossi, Mme. di Rossi, who presented the flag, Commander da Zarra and prominent members of the Italian community. In the background is the gunboat Calabria.





TENT HOTEL IN YOKOHAMA.

The originators of the above were Messrs. Willie Russell, P. Murarour and George Komor. The tents are of the American officers' tent type and are 15 ft. by 15 ft., with stove, bed, wardrobe, chairs, flooring and carpet. The tents are impervious to typhoon, rain or earthquake. Bells and hot baths are installed in the novel hotel and extensions are now in progress.

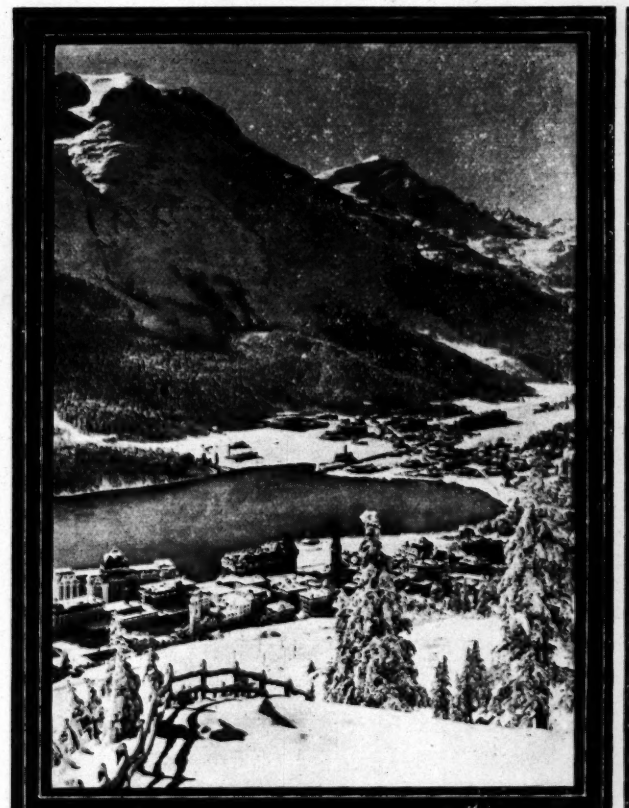
級年二學大洋南
標錦之賽徑田校全得

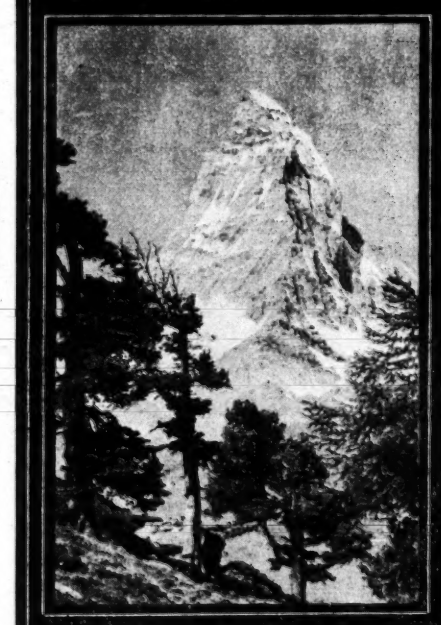
THE WINNING CLASS (1926) OF NANYANG COLLEGE.

Champions of The Track and Field Meet.

From left to right, back row:
M. L. Loh, C. S. Hsu, George Chow (College Capt.), Equal C. Hsu, Adam Chiu, C. T. Wu.

Back row: P. C. Wen (Manager), Tso King-Hung, Stewart Liang (Captain), Minto Chu, C. G. Yuang (Assist. Manager).





Top left:—A panoramic view of St. Moritz.
Centre left:—The famous Matterhorn, 13,000 ft. high, the summit of which was scaled by Mme. Frenssen, who had the bad luck to be caught in a violent thunderstorm and was cut off from civilization for no fewer than 17 hours. Mme. Frenssen says she will not attempt the feat again.
Bottom left:—A stately quadrille on ice to the accompaniment of music.
Top right:—The ever charming minuet is invested with additional charm when it is executed in the open air in such beautiful environment.
Centre right:—A ship constructed entirely of snow. Regular contests are held in this connection, providing much scope for the exercise of ingenuity.
Bottom right:—Mme. Frenssen in a wonderful skating frock executing a difficult, and graceful, manouver. It will be noticed that both her feet are clear off the ground.

瑞士國之冬令勝地聖瑪利志

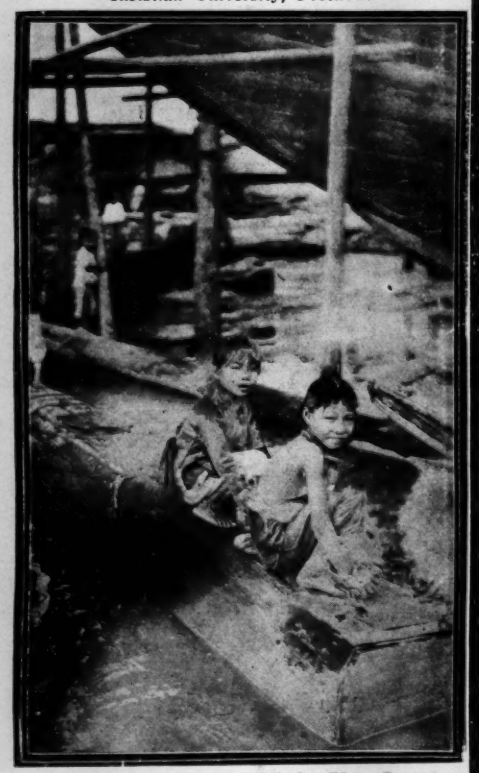
AN INTERESTING VISITOR FROM ST. MORITZ.

Almost by the time these pictures will have appeared, Mme. Thea Frenssen, one of the champion ice skaters of the world, who has also the distinction of being an aviatress, will have left Shanghai as unobtrusively as she came here. Mme. Frenssen is on a round-the-world tour and has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Kocher at 37, Yu Yuen Road. Appended are pictures which speak for themselves.

Mission Photo Bureau.

子女桑採

Picking mulberry leaves. Fukien Christian University, Foochow.



Mission Photo Bureau.

福州之洗衣少女

Young laundresses of Foochow.

神乃聖乃武允文允

KWANG YU, CHINA'S GOD OF WAR.

On June 14, the birthday of Kwang Yu will be celebrated throughout China in the various guilds and certain families. Kwang Yu, who flourished during the Three Kingdoms, is worshipped as the greatest warrior and patriot who ever lived in Chinese history. His image or picture is found practically in all northern and southern homes and trade guilds.

Kwang Yu was the sworn brother of the celebrated King Liu Pei, for whose cause he sacrificed his life after accomplishing some remarkable victories over their enemy, Tsao Tsao. Many historical plays depicting the deeds of Kwang Yu are still popular on the Chinese stage, and on the occasion of his birthday, some of them are performed to commemorate his successes.

Throughout all the dynasties as well as during the present Republic, national sacrificial offerings are made yearly by the State, which generally delegates one of its highest executives to officiate at the ceremony. The Minister of War, under the Republic, generally acts as Master of Ceremony.

Mission Photo Bureau.

吁乞荒拾

A Shanghai rag-picker.

Photo by Mission Bureau.

神路開

Two big idols leading a procession in Shanghai.

Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

刑受之竊小方北

Some of the large industrial corporations in North China have their own police systems and courts. This is one method of punishing petty thieves. Note the stone suspended from his neck.

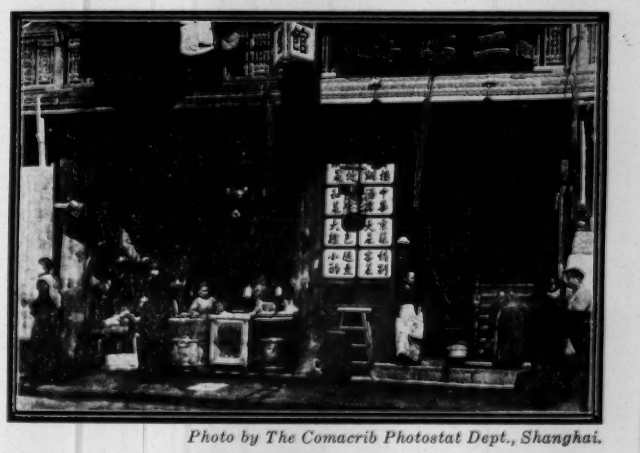


Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

虎老灶

A street scene almost anywhere in Shanghai. This happens to be on Honan Road.

Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

吁乞

He posed nicely, but as usual he wasn't satisfied with what he got.

Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

人婦洲滿

A Manchu lady at the temple fair in Peking.

Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

孩小

More kiddies of Shanghai.

Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

車水

A home-made pumping station, not so very far from Shanghai.

Photo by The Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai.

棺出

A section of a large funeral procession in a village near Shanghai.

Golf
Football
Rugby
Racing
Paper Hunting

China Press Sports

Hockey
Basketball
Billiards
Boxing
Comment

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1924

CRICKET PLAY TO BEGIN SOON, PROSPECT FOR SEASON GOOD

Practice Match Is Set For Next Saturday Afternoon

INTEREST KEEN

Old Timers On Leave, New Blood To Have Chance

Weather permitting the Cricket Season in Shanghai will commence next week end with a match played on the Cricket Club ground. The annual meeting will be held in the Pavilion on Tuesday May 13 at 5.30 p.m.

KEENER INTEREST

The enlarged membership no doubt accounted for the increased interest taken in Cricket during the season 1923, which was extremely enjoyable by reason of the Hongkong interport visit and other attractive features. The "Barrett Prize" stimulated a keener interest in fielding and although the method of awarding points proved a little complicated the result was satisfactory, the prize being awarded to Mr. A. W. Hayward.

Throwing the Cricket Ball provided an interesting event and it is hoped that future contests will receive greater support. The competition resulted in a good win for Mr. C. R. W. Thomson with a throw of 99 yds. Mr. A. W. Hayward headed the Batting averages for the season with 690 runs for 18 innings and wins the batting prize. He was followed by Mr. D. W. Leach with 654 runs for 20 innings.

Mr. W. Mansel Smith won the bowling prize with 34 wickets for 13.1 runs, followed by Mr. T. L. Rawsthorne with 39 wickets for 14.1 runs.

INTERPORT CRICKET

During May last year the club was favored with a visit from a representative team from Hongkong. The match proved to be one of the most interesting and exciting ever contested between the two ports. It lasted into the fourth day and creates a record for the number of runs scored, namely 1214. The main feature of the match was a magnificent innings by the Hongkong Captain, who scored 145 not out and won the game for his side.

Scores	Shanghai	Hongkong
1st inning	351	332 (7 wkt's)
2nd innings	255	276
	606	608

It is regretted that the club was unable to raise teams to visit Tientsin and Hankow expecially as our former friends favored the club with a visit in 1920 and have since extended several invitations to the S.C.C. to visit Tientsin.

It is to be regretted that Mr. F. W. Potter, President and Mr. W. A. H. Moule, vice-president of the S.C.C. have both had to resign on account of absence from Shanghai.

Many old players will be on leave this season and it will be interesting to see what new blood their will be this year.

Chinese School Athletes To Hold Meet Tomorrow

The Inter-school sports (Public Schools for Chinese) postponed on account of the weather will be held on Monday, 12th. inst. at 2 p.m. weather permitting. The arrangements made originally will be carried through.

Plack Runs First In Newmarket Race

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 9.—The One Thousand Guineas was run at Newmarket today and resulted as follows:

Plack 1
Mumtaz Mahal 2
Straitlace 3

Sixteen ran. Won by one and a half lengths. Half a length separated second and third.

Betting: 8 to 1 Plack: 6 to 5 Mumtaz: 7 to 2 Straitlace.

Place Betting: 4 to 6 Straitlace, 7 to 4 Plack and the others proportionate.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

(Dog lovers will be glad to hear that we are to have another dog show this year and that there will be a class for "Wonks." I call my little fellow the "Mosaic" or "Heinz" or "Fifty seven varieties." I wouldn't change him for the finest thoroughbred in the land).

MY DOG

Winter nights he'll never tire
Sitting by the open fire,
With his head beneath my hand,
All my moods he'll understand
Though he's only just a dog.

All my sweethearts come and go,
And perhaps, it's better so,
For they're not as true as he,
And in all things we agree
Though he's only just my dog.

Many times I'm laughing-glad,
Many times I'm weeping-sad,
But he's just the same to me
In his love and sympathy,
Though he's only just a dog.

Though a wonk, he'll never fail
To give greetings with his tail,
He's a treat about the house,
Never seems to have a grouse,
He' a pal—and just a dog.

THE OPERA BALLET

Those playgoers who were unable to see the Holesco-Tomina opera-ballet will have another chance to enjoy a production that has met with nothing but the most favorable comments from both the press and the playgoers. The conception of this entertainment is something quite original, and it is as full of charm as it is of originality. By a series of fortunate circumstances two ladies met here. Each had either danced or sung herself into fame. When they first saw each other it was a case of "Love at first sight." If there is anything in the twin-soul theory then these two ladies have it—Holesco and Tomina. I saw them for the first time this morning—Saturday—and in my case it was also a case of Love—but that's quite out of the question.

Madame Holesco is a soprano. She hails from Denmark, but most of her singing has been done in France, Austria, Germany and America. Before the war she was one of the leads in most of the big operas played in Europe, and then she found that she was more happy in America than among the Central Powers. After she had toured the States from east to west, and when the war clouds had been lifted she returned to France where she resumed her studies. Then she thought she deserved a rest and started on a world tour. This was one of her ports of call. Here she met Tomina. Here she has stayed for the last few months hiding her light—or her beautiful voice, under a bushel or whatever else you like to call it. Now I am glad to say she has appeared before a local audience and has thoroughly delighted it.

Her friend Madame Tomina comes from Russia and has affinities with France. She tells me that though she was born in Russia she is also partly French. That she is Russian and from Petrograd accounts for the fact that she is a remarkable dancer. Perhaps her connection with Gay Paree has something to do with the production of a pleasing voice. She came to Shanghai during the days of stress in Russia with the famous Koulichvskala, the teacher of the imcomparable Pavlova. She arrived with quite a troupe of other dancers and opened a school for the ballet here. Very quietly the work has been going on, and now with Madame Tomina at the head of it there will be many occasions. I hope, when we shall be able to enjoy classical dancing at its best.

But the friendship that exists between Holesco and Tomina seems as if it will be the means of developing what one might call a song-ballet. Already it has been attempted with fine results at the Lyceum Theater, and we shall have the opportunity of making further acquaintance with it next Thursday at the same place. I was really very impressed with the sympathy that evidently exists twixt these two artistes. Holesco sings and Tomina says "I can dance better. She makes me want to interpret visually what she expresses verbally." Tomina dances and Holesco says that it makes her sing. So here we have a couple who delight the ears as well as the eyes. And let me tell you right away that they are both very good to look upon as well. They have ambitions because they dote upon their work. They want to visit Europe to made their dual interpretations, and also to gain fresh ideas in order to make fresh conquests in the East. Everyone who saw the show that these two ladies put up last Wednesday, backed by a finely trained band of dancers and the singing of V. Meyer and Madam Thoresen will warmly recommend them to their friends. If you want to see beautiful work and hear beautiful sounds then they are yours for the asking—Visit the Holesco-Tomina production next Thursday at the Lyceum.

WILLIAM HEUGHAN

The Lyceum Theater from May 19 to May 22 will undoubtedly be the rendezvous of every member of the St. Andrew's Society and also of all those good people who delight in the real old Scotch melodies. From all that one hears about Mr. William Heughan, who will sing these songs, I have little doubt but we shall have an entertainment as fine as it is original. He has been proclaimed "A great singer of remarkable and amazing variety" by the "Times of India" and "One of the finest bass singers who have ever visited India" by the "Statesman."

I notice that the following paragraph appeared in the London "Graphic" just before Mr. Heughan left England on his world tour:

"Mr. William Heughan, who is to appear at the Palladium on Monday, is an Ayrshire man, descended from the clan Eoghain, hereditary bards and minstrels to the Duke of Argyll. He has been singing for twelve years, having got a sound training in Italy under Vicenzo Sabatini, the father of Rafael Sabatini, the novelist. During the war he was an officer in the 4th Gordons, and became revolver instructor to officers of the 51st Division. Mr. Heughan, who is a bass baritone, has probably got the largest repertory of Scots songs of any living man. He has rediscovered beautiful old tunes, quite unknown to most people today, and his clear and intelligent enunciation of the words is masterly. He is going out to South Africa in June, and will sing no fewer than 100 songs there. Mr. Heughan always wears the kilt."

He will have the assistance of Miss Gladys Sayer, as his accompanist, and Mr. Dave Kennedy, who will supply the lighter vein. Both of these entertainers also

(Continued on Page 2).

MISS WETHERED BEST OF WOMEN GOLFERS, BELIEF

Defeats Miss Leitch, Former Champion, In Renewal Of Rivalry

After a lapse of two years, Miss Joyce Wethered, British champion, and Miss Cecil Leitch, former titleholder, resumed their rivalry in golf this spring. Miss Wethered won 5 and 3. It was the seventh match between the young English women and the fourth victory for Miss Wethered, who is regarded by British followers of the game as the best woman golfer in the world.

Those who watched the match this spring seemed inclined to recognise the superiority of Miss Wethered, who, under the soft skies of Middlesex, played superbly and with cool confidence from the first tee to the fifteenth green, where the match ended. Miss Wethered made only one faulty shot—she topped a brassie approach to the fourteenth. She halved the hole, however, as the ball of Miss Leitch, after three putts, was still out of the cup.

From start to finish Miss Wethered had Miss Leitch on the defensive. Miss Wethered always was dancing her approaches near the pin, while Miss Leitch often was short or over. Almost invariably Miss Leitch had to play the odd twice; she missed short putts that would have won holes for her, while on the other hand Miss Wethered putted with crisp precision.

Twice Miss Leitch was bunkered. Miss Wethered's ball never left the straight and narrow path that led from tee to pin. In driving there was no advantage for either of the young women. On one hole Miss Wethered would outdistance her rival a few yards, and on the next Miss Leitch would get the greater distance from the tee.

It was in her second shots and her accurate use of the putter that Miss Wethered made victory certain from the outset. The players squared the first two holes, and then Miss Wethered pitched a mashie shot up to the pin on the short third and got a birdie 2. She went 2 up at the fourth and retained that lead at the turn, increasing it at the tenth and eleventh so as to make victory certain. She was only 2 over bogey for the fifteen holes played, going out in 40, as compared with Miss Leitch's 42.

Golf critics, who for two years had been awaiting the return of Miss Leitch to competitive play, were of the opinion that there no longer was any doubt of Miss Wethered's superiority over her. At 23 years of age, Miss Wethered is ten years younger than Miss Leitch, and the consensus of opinion among the experts today was that the latter has seen her best days as a golfer and that there is none among the younger group of women golfers on this side of the ocean who can give Miss Wethered a hard match.

The cards follow:

Miss Wethered—
Out .....4 6 2 5 5 4 5 4 5—40
In 4 4 6 3 6 3

Miss Leith—
Out .....4 6 3 6 5 4 5 4 5—42
In 5 5 6 3 6 4

CARPENTIER AND TUNNEY MATCHED.

GENE TUNNEY GEORGES CARPENTIER

Georges Carpentier, formerly light-heavyweight champion of the world, has been matched to fight Gene Tunney in New York City during the week of June 16.

BOY SCOUTS TO HAVE REHEARSAL FOR EMPIRE DAY

Practice To Be Held Next Friday At Race Course

All Boy Scout Packs, whether competing in the Jamboree or not, will parade on Friday afternoon May 16, at the Cathedral School for Girls, Yates Road, at 4 p.m.

Where the Cubmaster cannot attend the Senior Sixer will take command. The Commissioner will take command of the parade and will practise the Grand Howl, the Inspection, and the March Past.

The parade will take place wet or fine and the practice will be held indoors if wet.

All cubs should be in full uniform (winter) dressed as for the Jamboree and the Commissioner will take particular notice as to which Pack presents the smartest appearance on parade. All orders should be given by the Senior Sixer, where possible, the Cubmaster to act as guide where necessary. The parade will dismiss at 5 p.m.

ROVER, SCOUT, AND CUB REHEARSAL

All Rovers, Scouts, and Cubs will parade in full winter uniform at the Race Course on Friday, May 23, at 5.30 p.m.

All Scouters are asked to be present in order that they may see their positions for the Rally, Inspection, and March Past.

Scouters will see that their Troops —and Packs fall in an orderly manner in front of the Members' Grand Stand. No one must be allowed to wander at will about the Race Club enclosure.

Scouters will take this as the last official notice to be issued.

Troops will carry Tom Toms, Colors and staves. Properties to be used in the displays should not be brought on parade. These will be taken to the Race Club on Saturday morning, May 24, and left in charge of Scoutmaster Jacobs or his representative, who will be in attendance in the Jockey Room from 8.30 a.m.

All Troops and Packs will parade at 7.45 a.m. in the grounds of the British Consulate on Empire Day, wet or fine, to salute the flag at 8 a.m. Staves, bugles, tom toms or drums will be carried.

F. C. MILLINGTON,
Commissioner, (Shanghai Branch)

YALE PRESIDENT WARNS STUDENTS OF VICTORY LUST

Says Too Much Emphasis Must Not Be Laid On Sport

That the spirit that sees in victory in a particular sport the main or the sole criterion of the success of an institution would, if generally entertained, undermine the entire morale of its work is the belief of President James Rowland Angell of Yale University, expressed in his annual report. He says:

"Fortunately it is represented in only a small circle, although a circle somewhat vociferous and one frequently exaggerated in the newspapers.

"The great mass of alumni and students cherish an entirely sane and balanced view of the position which athletic victories should enjoy in our academic life.

"A fair share of victories is indispensable to the maintenance of morale in team competitions; but the moment interest in clean and honest sport gives way to a mere insistence upon victory the finest thing in our intercollegiate sport program is poisoned at its roots.

"Exactly those qualities which competitive sport is best fitted to develop are choked and destroyed when sole stress is placed upon victory at whatever cost. We may well be grateful that the men in charge of the training of our teams reflect in their ideals and methods a fine conception of amateur sport and its place in college life.

"Although the number is undoubtedly rapidly decreasing, there are still persons who are apt to feel that the institution is on the decline if its football team fails to win all its contests, and particularly if it fails to conquer its chief traditional rivals; and this despite the fact that a period of most significant growth in one of our oldest rivals coincides

(Continued on Page 2)

Patsfield Captures Grand National, Big Event On Final Day's Race Card

Morriss Pony Forges To Front After Stablemate Apparently Had Safe Lead; Good Crowd Out; Track Heavy

The final day's card of the Shanghai Race Club's spring meeting attracted a fair crowd. The weather overhead was held good throughout, although the track was heavy from recent rains.

It was a day for second and third choices for the most part, dividends running fairly large, two payments being for $109 and $104. The big race of the day, the Grand National Steeplechase, went to the Field stable, Mr. Morriss' grey, Patstone, outdistancing the bunch, alhough his stablemate, Petersfield, looked to have the race won until they straightened into the final turn. The hurdles event attracted nine starters, including Old Bill and Social Union. The Campox pony was a slight favorite over Petersfield, but for once the public's confidence in the veteran was misplaced, as he did not threaten seriously at any time after the race was half over.

After the first round Petersfield was leading, with Patsfield close behind and Old Bill in fourth position. Petersfield steadily increased his lead and seemed to have the race sewed up, but toward the finish the other Field pony began to close the gap, and with a final spurt went into the lead and was never headed. He finished four lengths in front.

Patsfield was not seriously considered by the form players, with the result that the comparative few who picked him to win had the satisfaction of cashing their five dollar tickets for $88 each. Summaries:

1.—The Spring Griffins Handicap, A Class, 1¼ miles.

Ravenscroft, J. K. Brand 154—1
Sir Galahad, Knoll .....156—2
Cyrus, Heard .....153—3

Won by many lengths; many lengths. Time—2:54.

For win, $7.20; place 1st $6.90.

Members Sweep: 1st 950, 2nd 466, 3rd 1112.

2.—The Spring Griffins Handicap, B Class, 1¼ miles.

Boston Boy, McBain .....149—1
Light Hand, Brand .....147—2
Silkeborg, Knoll .....156—3

Also ran: Don Pedro, Majestic, Tennessee, Irish Lad, Barnaby Rudge.

Won by 3 lengths; 4 lengths. Time—2:55 4-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win $40.10, place 1st $8.30, 2nd $7.10, 3rd $6.60.

Members Sweep: 1st 753, 2nd 1447, 3rd 685. Unplaced—455, 431, 1440, 1629, 1201.

3—The Spring Handicap, A Class, 1¼ miles.

Bonne Affaire, Sokoloff ..158—1
Republicland, Dallas ....147—2
Kings Cross, Patterson ..158—3

Also ran: McKenzie.

Won by 6 lengths; many lengths. Time—2:54 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win $11.80, place 1st $5.90, 2nd $6.20.

Members Sweep: 1st 936, 2nd 453, 3rd 473. Unplaced—604.

4.—The Spring Handicap, B Class, 1¼ miles.

Carlington, J. K. Brand .....154—1
Zoulou, Heard .....152—3
Little Minch, Bauld .....140—3

Also ran: Castle Sycee, Lyksborg, Sentiment Piracy, Carbon, Jack-o-Lantern, Dalmeny.

Won by 5 lengths; a neck. Time—2:52 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win $29.30, place 1st $11.20, 2nd $10.10, 3rd $41.70.

Members Sweep: 1st 1708, 2nd 178, 3rd 227. Unplaced—768, 346, 1125, 797, 1750, 666, 1893.

5.—The Grand National Steeplechase over Morriss Water Jump. Twice Round and In.

Patsfield, Newbigging .....154—1
Old Bill, Maitland .....152—2
Petersfield, Liddell .....164—3

Also ran: Social Union, Exchequer Bill, Theatreland, Joss House, California, Jack Flint.

Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win $88.00, place 1st $16.00, 2nd $6.90, 3rd $7.40.

Members Sweep: 1st 224, 2nd 508, 3rd 2111. Unplaced—2665, 1747, 2154, 1835, 308, 2132.

6.—The Pootung Cup, 7 furlongs.

Aotea Kazoo, Brodie .....155—1
Gargany, Heinzerling .....155—2
Indiana, A. Hughes .....156—3

Also ran: Roman Merlin, Irrepressible, Tommy Lad, Oliver Twist, Lot One, Sir Colin, Carbon.

Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths. Time—2:00.

PARI-MUTUEL

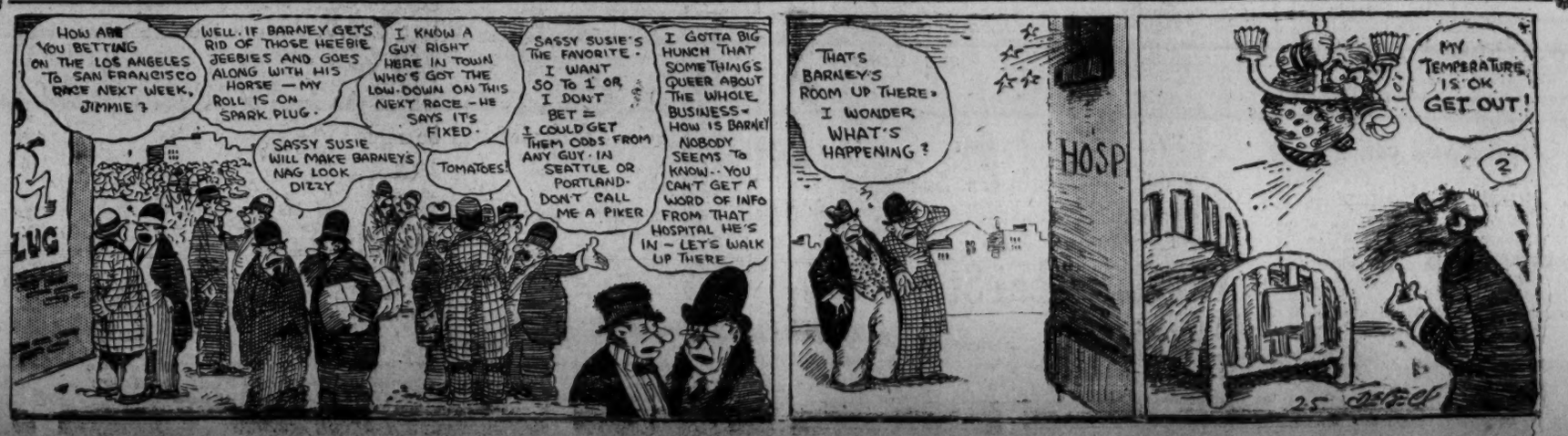
For win $104.60, place 1st $32.70, 2nd $16.70, 3rd $12.40.

Members Sweep: 1st 1001, 2nd 1025, 3rd 1424. Unplaced—1446, 1087, 1582, 1872, 450, 307, 395.

7.—The Consolation Cup, 1¼ miles.

The Knut, Moon .....147—1
St. Blaise, J. K. Brand .....158—2
White Knight, Charles .....153—3

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck


HOW ARE YOU BETTING ON THE LOS ANGELES TO SAN FRANCISCO RACE NEXT WEEK, JIMMIE?
WELL, IF BARNEY GETS RID OF THOSE HEEBIE JEEBIES AND GOES ALONG WITH HIS HORSE — MY ROLL IS ON SPARK PLUG.
I KNOW A GUY RIGHT HERE IN TOWN WHO'S GOT THE LOW-DOWN ON THIS NEXT RACE - HE SAYS IT'S FIXED.
SASSY SUSIE WILL MAKE BARNEYS NAG LOOK DIZZY
TOMATOES!
SASSY SUSIE'S THE FAVORITE. I WANT 50 TO 1 OR I DON'T BET = I COULD GET THEM ODDS FROM ANY GUY IN SEATTLE OR PORTLAND. DON'T CALL ME A PIKER
I GOTTA BIG HUNCH THAT SOMETHINGS QUEER ABOUT THE WHOLE BUSINESS - HOW IS BARNEY? NOBODY SEEMS TO KNOW - YOU CAN'T GET A WORD OF INFO FROM THAT HOSPITAL HE'S IN - LET'S WALK UP THERE
THAT'S BARNEY'S ROOM UP THERE. I WONDER WHAT'S HAPPENING?
HOSP
MY TEMPERATURE IS OK GET OUT!
25

Also ran: Kashmir, Forestland.
Won by short head; many lengths. Time—2:52 4-5.
PARI-MUTUEL
For win $61.70, place 1st $18.90, 2nd $17.90.
Members Sweep: 1st 1479, 2nd 1042, 3rd 427. Unplaced—259, 727.

8.—The Manchu Stakes, 1¼ miles.
Borderland, Dallas .....158—1
Plumpton, C. R. Burkill .152—2
Barnaby Rudge, Maitland 158—3
Also ran: White Bill, Trumpeter, Young Mongol, Redstone.
Won by 3 lengths; many lengths. Time—2:55 2-5.
PARI-MUTUEL
For win $10.50, place 1st $5.90, 2nd $6.10, 3rd $11.50.
Members Sweep: 1st 1664, 2nd 1059, 3rd 1311. Unplaced—1983, 1366, 1790, 1044.

9.—The Nil Desperandum Cup, ½ mile.
Woodcroft, McBain .....155—1
Farmland, A. N. Dallas ..155—2
The Country Bird, Brand 160—3
Also ran: St. Pauls, The Hawk, Archer, Outrigger, Settrington, Diana Forget, Right Royal, Archs, Comanche.
Won by 4 lengths; 2 lengths. Time—1:02.
PARI-MUTUEL
For win $59.70, place 1st $21.00, 2nd $14.80, 3rd $32.50.
Members Sweep: 1st 1719, 2nd 108, 3rd 2091, Unplaced—1144, 1305, 1690, 1212, 2138, 756, 2124, 1749, 1341.

10.—The Griffin Nil Desperandum Cup, ½ mile.
Ryecroft, J. K. Brand ...157—1
The Bittern, Hill .....160—2
Diana Tell, Pollock .....160—3
Also ran: Irrepressible, Don Fernandez, Desert Gold, Prince Charming, Irish Lad, March Past, Prairie Flower, Karmala, Rollo, Alabama, White Prince.
Won by 5 lengths; 5 lengths. Time—1:02 1-5.
PARI-MUTUEL
For win $14.70, place 1st $7.50, 2nd $8.90, 3rd $9.30.
Members Sweep: 1st 810, 2nd 294, 3rd 951. Unplaced—1084, 735, 1557, 379, 1305, 115, 929, 1091, 1323, 246, 499.

11.—The Mafoo Race, 1¼ miles.
Battletree 1
Christmas Bond 2
Zoulou 3
Also ran: Little Minch, Home Run, Toplight, Re-organisation, Gargany, First Chance, Tommy Lad.
Won by 1 length; 2 lengths. Time—2:55 2-5.
PARI-MUTUEL
For win $109.50, place 1st $21.60, 2nd $11.90, 3rd $9.10.
Members Sweep: 1st 383, 2nd 697, 3rd 240. Unplaced—600, 616, 101, 283, 351, 190, 427.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

come to us with excellent reputations.

• • •

THE A. D. C.

On Saturday, May 24, the A. D. C. are staging "An Empire Vaudeville Show" and it will have in the program everything from grand opera to the popular music hall songs of long ago. You will have the opportunity of comparing the favorites of years and years ago with the more up-to-date fare. I understand that there will also be selections from the ever popular Gilbert and Sullivan operas, there will be classical dancers as well as modern; there will be mysteries presented that would make Maskelyn and Devant green with envy; there will also be a charming little one act play—quite one of the daintiest I have ever read—and numerous other turns that should make Empire Night memorable in the local theatrical annals.

• • •

THE B. W. A.

That very energetic section of the British Women's Association, I understand, is contemplating the production of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Yeoman of the Guard." This is good news to the local playgoer. It will mean a big chorus, well trained, and a series of performances that ought to make the coming Autumn season anticipated.

• • •

SHAKESPEARE

The children of the Catheural Schools are giving a performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" next Wednesday at the Lyceum Theater at 5 p.m. All the juvenile players have been working hard for weeks past and I think they will give a good account of themselves. They are as keen as mustard and thoroughly enter into the fun of the piece. Mrs. Goulden has trained a little pack of dancers and they will delight you with their execution and the joy that they put into the game. Mrs. Marden has been working with a chorus, and such delightful songs as "I Know A Bank" and "Through The House" will be sung.

Booking is now open at Moutrie's, and tickets may be had for one or two dollars. All expences are being met privately, and the proceeds will be given to the Ministering Children's League.

• • •

THE S.C.C.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club takes place next Tuesday in the club pavilion when the report and accounts of the past year will be presented and the committees to do duty for the coming year elected. It is hoped that all members will endeavor to attend. The report and accounts both look rosey.

The S. C. C. will miss a number of their prominent players. Willie Moule has gone for good to the Old Country but we are sure to hear that he is still able to score freely in his own perfect style. Messrs. Billings, Allison and Hayward are enjoying holidays in England. Capt. Barrett will be available for the club this season as the Police are not putting a team in for the League. This, by the way will allow Jimmy Quayle to play for the Recs. And very nice for the Recs too, seeing that they are to lose Torry Wilson in June. He is taking a holiday.

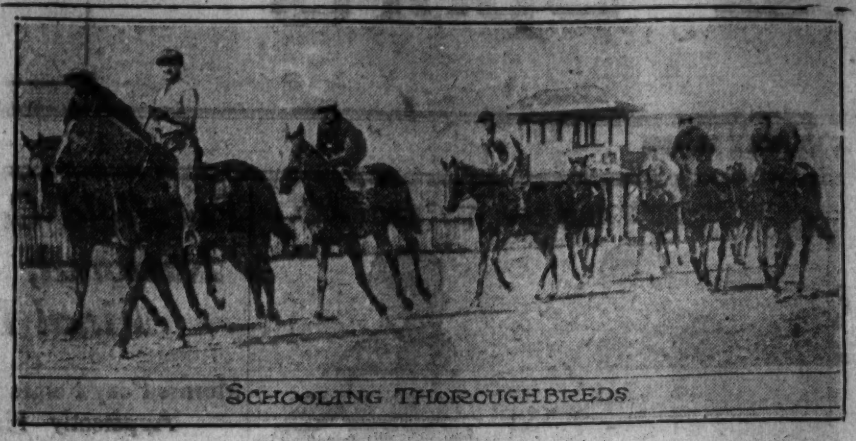
• • •

BOXING

Some fine boxing is promised at the Stadium on Wednesday next. The main bout of twelve three minute rounds will be staged by Micky Farrell of Boston and Favacho of Shanghai. It will be for the welter weight championship of this Model Settlement. The boys will weigh in at 148. We know Favacho and it will take the Boston lad all the punches he has in both hands to take the crown from the local boy. Our game friend Kyko in a tussle with Valiere provides the semi final of 8 rounds. Terry Pete meets A. Delacruz and Joe Ching battles with Kid Ferandez.

In the near future Garcia will be seen in action with Gonzalo for the featherweight title.

Exercising Washington's "Ponies"



SCHOOLING THOROUGHBREDS

More than 100 thoroughbreds are exercised daily at the historic Washington Jockey Club's course at Bennings in preparation for the 1924 racing season. This photograph shows eight of Harry Payne Whitney's two-year-olds, with Lead Pont in the lead, getting schooling for breaking at the barrier.

Yale President Warns Students Of Victory Lust

(Continued from Page 1)

closely with a period of almost [illegible] football defeats by Yale, and that Yale has enjoyed an unprecedented growth in a period when football victories have been less frequent.

"The extraordinary increase in the demand for tickets for our more important football games, the impossibility of caring for these needs, even with the huge resources of the Yale Bowl, inevitably lead one to some questions regarding the part which these contests have come to play in our academic life.

"Every university within reach of a large population conducts through the autumn months what is practically a great program of public entertainment, for which relatively high prices of admission are charged, and from which accrues tremendous income for the purpose of the sport and for the promotion of the general athletic program.

"That the ease with which this money is gained tends to stimulate expenditure in the conduct of our collegiate athletics upon a plane wholly disproportionate to the manner in which the remaining work of the institution is conducted can hardly be questioned.

"The inevitable distraction from college work which the excitement of these week-end occasions, accompanied as they often are by social entertaining on a large scale, has to be reckoned with. It is to be hoped that the good which flows from it is more than an offset for any evils dependent upon it; but the situation, as such, is one which no thoughtful observer of American education can view without some mis-giving; and we must be prepared to deal with it in a vigorous manner, if it appears that the primary business of the university is really being substantially interfered with."

Home Cricket

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 9.—The match between Derbyshire and the South Africans at Derby was drawn. The South Africans made 161 for 7 wickets and declared. Commaille scored 48 and Raylor 33. Bestwick took 3 wickets for 37. At the close of play Derbyshire had scored 78 runs for 5 wickets.

At Lord's Middlesex beat Hampshire by 8 wickets. Hearne took 5 Hampshire wickets for 39 in the 1st innings and 5 for 66 in the 2nd.

At Cambridge Sussex beat Cambridge University by 7 wickets, Bowley made 99 in Sussex's 1st innings.

At Oxford Lancashire beat Oxford University by an innings and 99 runs. Lancashire made 303 for 8 wickets and declared (Makepeace 104). Oxford made 142, Parkin taking 4 wickets for 66, and 62 in the 2nd innings, Parkin taking 6 wickets for 30.

Your smoker's cough will vanish if you smoke hand-made free from dust

555

STATE EXPRESS

Virginia

CIGARETTES

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The Oriental Athletic Assn. presents
On Wednesday 14th
At the
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189 Rue Ratard
32-3 Min. Rounds of High-Class
Boxing
Main-Event
Bobby Favacho vs. Micky Farrel
The Champion 148 lbs. The Challenger
12-3 Min. Rounds for
the Welter-weight Championship of China
Semi-final
Battling Kiko vs. Young Volaire
Good Preliminary and Curtain Raiser
Admission $5, $3 and $1

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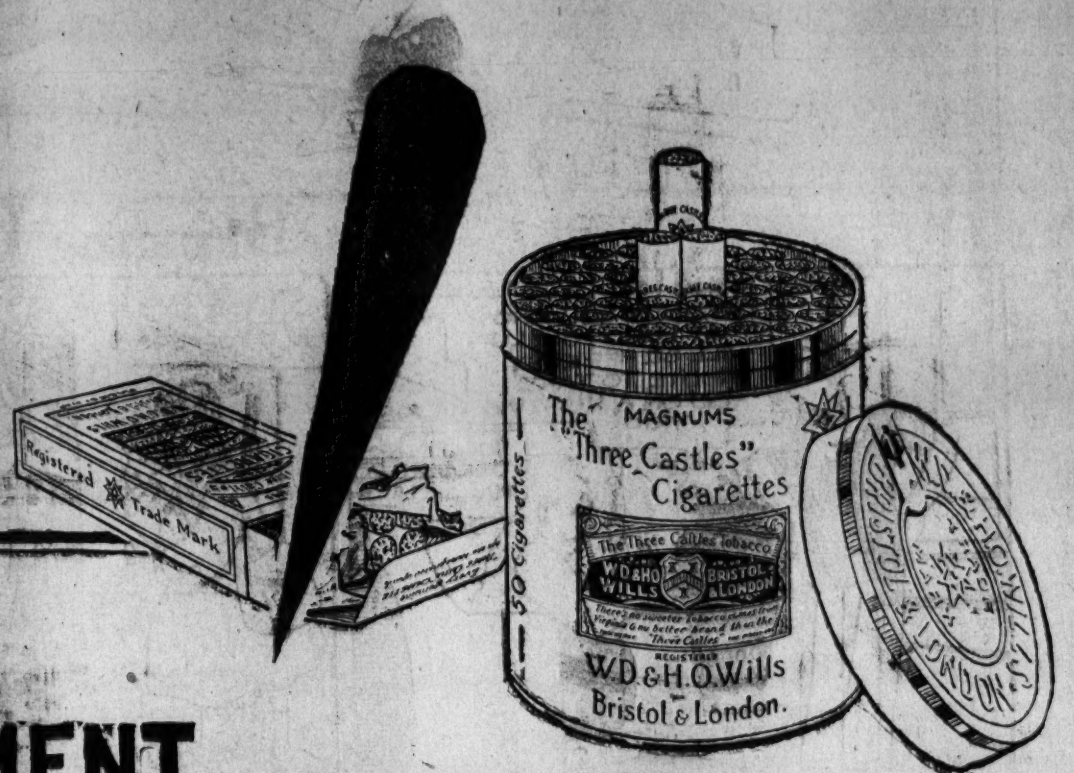
We beg to announce that we are the very first that started the *Single Payment System Savings Society* in China and may well claim ourselves to be the "*Pioneer*" of all Savings Societies of this System.

The first series under A. issued since September 1923 consists of 30,000 Bonds, at the value of $12.00 each (subdivided into Half Bonds at $6.00 each and Quarter Bonds at $3.00 each.) Bondholders have to make only one payment for the value of the bonds issued and it is therefore called Single Payment System Savings Bonds. The value of the bond is to be refunded at the end of Five years. During the Five Years there are 30 drawings each of which is to take place once in every two months at the Head Office at the address above given and the *First Prize* is $3000.00. Therefore any one, who pays $12.00 for one Bond, has the privilege of participating in the 30 chances to be drawn during the five years, and while the cost is to be refunded to him at the end of five years, the interest on the $12.00 so invested may yield him a bi-monthly income of $3,000; yearly $18,000 or $90,000 in all the five years.

As soon as the issue of A. Series is completed, Bonds under B. Series will be issued.

Regulations on application



FAVOURABLE COMMENT

Wherever they are smoked, the mildness of the "Three Castles" Cigarettes and their delicate flavour evoke favourable comment.

"Three Castles"

The Doyen of the Cigarette World

MADE IN ENGLAND

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

A-30

See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father

Registered U. S. Patent Office

DIDN'T I TELL YOU TO GET DRESSED - YOU KNOW THAT LORD FOOZLUM WILL BE HERE ANY MINUTE TO TAKE YOU ON A HUNTING TRIP.
I'LL GIT DRESSED MAGGIE!
1.
ER - ARE YOU ALL READY - OLD TOPPER?
IT'S AWFULLY NICE OF YOU TO TAKE HIM
HOW DO I LOOK?
2.
HOPE YOU HAVE A GOOD TIME AND BRING HOME SOME FINE DUCKS -
QUITE RIGHT!
RIGHTO!
3.
IS THIS THE PLACE?
IT'S!
DINTY MOORE
4
IT WORKED RATHER WELL - DON'T YOU THINK?
IT DID AN' HERE'S THE HUNDRED DOLLARS I PROMISED YOU - IT WAS A GOOD JOB!
5.
THAT LORD FOOZLUM IS A GOOD SCOUT - HE TOLD MAGGIE HE WUZ TAKIN' ME ON A HUNTIN' TRIP IT COST'S ME A HUNDRED BUCKS FER THE TRICK YOUR PLAY - DUGAN
I WISH I WUZ A LORD.
I WISH I HAD SOME LUCK.
6.
WELL - BOYS, I'M IN TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS AN' IT'S 9 A.M. I'M GOIN' HOME: I'M ON A HUNTIN' TRIP!
LUCKY DOG!
I COULD WIN IF I HAD TWO DECKS OF CARDS TO PLAY WITH:
7.
I'D LIKE TO GIT A COUPLE OF WILD DUCKS - HANS'
ACH! I'M SO SORRY - MR CHIGGS - DER DUCKS DIDN'T CAME YET - BUT I GOT SOME VILD RABBITS'
8.
GREAT! I'LL TAKE 'EM JUST AS THEY ARE!
I SHOULD TINK YOU WOULD - THEY IS FINE!
9.
WELL - MAGGIE! WHAT DYE THINK OF THESE - I SHOT 'EM MYSELF -
OH! GRAND - WAIT TILL I ANSWER THE PHONE!
10
YES - THIS IS MRS JIGGS:
WELL - DISS ISS HANS DER BUTCHER TELL MR. CHIGGS DOT DER DUCKS CHOOST COME IN - IF HE SENDS BACK DER TWO RABBITS VOT HE BOUGHT - I SEND HIM DER DUCKS!
11
IT'S MR. JIGGS HE WANTS HIS REGULAR ROOM!
HE SPENDS TEN MONTHS OUT OF THE YEAR IN THIS HOSPITAL!
GEO MCMANUS
12.

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